THE

# JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 1,771.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903;—ADAR 14, 5663. [PRICE 2D.

[The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c., is 3/6 for 5 lines - about 28 words and 6d. per line after]

## BIRTHS.

BENEDICTUS.—On the 7th of March, at 32, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W., the wife of J. H. BENEDICTUS, of a son.

COHEN.—On the 7th of March, at 12, Compton-road, Highbury, the wife of JULIUS COHEN, of a son.

HARRIS.—On the 9th of March, at 32, Warwick-street, Glasgow, South Side, the wife of BARNET D. HARRIS (née Sarah Grossman), of a daughter. African and American papers please copy.

ISAACS.—On the 7th of March, at 6, Harrow-alley, Houndsditch, the wife of SOLLY ISAACS (née Rebecca Emanuel), of a daughter. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

JOSEPH.—(By cable).—On the 11th of March, 1903, at Wroxall, 20, Barkley-street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, the wife of ROBERT JOSEPH (née Annie Levy, of 17, Carlton-vale, Maida-vale) of a daughter.

JOSEPH.—On the 8th of March, at "Rosedene," 72, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, the wife of LIONEL JOSEPH, of a daughter.

KEMPNER.—On the 9th of March, at 76, Box-road, the wife of SIDNEY B. KEMPNER, of a son. Bris, Monday, 16th March, at 4 o'clock. No. cards.

ROSENTHAL.—On the 5th of March, at 31, Leman-street, Aldgate, to Mr. and Mrs. ISAAC ROSENTHAL, a daughter.

SCOTT.—On the 9th of March, at 452, Gillott-road, Birmingham, to Mr. and Mrs. HENRY SCOTT, a son.

VICTOR.—On the 6th of February, at 12, High-street, Putney, the wife of LOUIS VICTOR (née Sarah Hyman), of a daughter.

## BARMITZVAH.

JACOBS.—MARK, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. I. JACOBS, of 11, Spital-square, Bishopsgate, will read a portion of the Law at the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, Aldgate, on Saturday, March 14th inst. At Home Saturday from 4 o'clock, when they will be pleased to see all relatives and friends.

MAUERBERGER.—MORRIS, youngest son of Mr. and the late Mrs. J. MAUERBERGER, of 207, Commercial-road, E., will read a portion of the Law and Maftir. at the Great Synagogue, Spitalfields מחזיקי הדת on Saturday, March 14th, 1903.

## FIANCÉS.

ABRAHAMSON : BENJIMAN.—ROSE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. ABRAHAMSON, of Crimbles-street, Leeds, to Mr. P. H. BENJIMAN, of Appsley-place, South Side, Glasgow.

GITTELSOHN : ABELSON.—BEATRICE, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. GITTELSOHN, Garth-villas, Merthyr Tydvil, to BARNARD B. ABELSON, M.P.S., Chemist and Druggist, Silver Medallist London College of Pharmacy, Poplar, London, younger son of Mr. A. Abelson, Union-street, Merthyr Tydvil.

GOLDMAN : MYRON.—LEAH, youngest daughter of Mr. GOLDMAN and the late Mrs. Goldman, of Leicester, formerly of Manchester, to WOOLF, youngest son of Mr. MYRON and the late Mrs. Myron, of Birmingham, formerly of London.

MAROVITZ : BERMAN.—LENA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SAM MAROVITZ, of Great Lister-street, Birmingham, late of Hull, to BENJAMIN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. BERMAN, of 127, Alexandra-road, Birmingham. Australian, African and American papers please copy.

## MARRIAGES.

BAUM : VACHOLDER.—On the 4th of March, at the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, Aldgate, by the Rev. Dayan M. Hyamson, B.A., LL.B., assisted by the Rev. A. E. Gordon, LEAH, only daughter of ABRAHAM and POLLY BAUM, of 205, Cable-street, E., to MYER, eldest son of HYMAN VACHOLDER, of 59, Cannon-street-road, E. Australian papers please copy.

COHEN : FRIDJHON.—On Thursday, the 26th of February, 1903, by the Rev. A. Gudansky, assisted by the Rev. J. Gavronsky, MINNIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. COHEN, of 10, Ashbrooke-terrace, Dublin, to HYMAN, fifth son of Mrs. R. K. FRIDJHON, of 49, Lombard-street-west, Dublin. African papers please copy.

COHEN : HYMAN.—On the 8th of March, at the Maiden-lane Synagogue, Covent Garden, by the Rev. P. Phillips, ALBERT, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. COHEN, 69, Parkhurst-road, Holloway, to ABIGAIL, eldest sister of ISIDORE HYMAN, 63, New Oxford-street.

## MARRIAGES.

RIES : BIRN.—On Tuesday, the 10th of March, at the Poet's Road Synagogue, by the Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi, Dr. H. Adler, assisted by the Rev. J. Lesser, BENNO RIES, of 8, Lambolle-road, Hampstead, N.W., to SABINA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH BIRN, of Allerton House, 319, Green-lanes, N.

SAMUELS : GILBERT.—On the 9th of March, at the Great Synagogue, Duke's-place, by the Rev. M. Hast, ROSA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SAMUELS, of London and Cape Town, to JOHN GILBERT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, of Mile End.

SCHAPIRO : LEVINE.—On the 4th of March, at the Garnethill Synagogue Glasgow, by the Rev. E. P. Phillips and the Rev. I. Levine (father of the bride), MAX SCHAPIRO, Cand. Rev. Merc., of Riga University, younger son of Philipp and Doris Schapiro, to LEAH LEVINE.

SINGER : LEVY.—On Wednesday, the 11th of March, at the New West End Synagogue, by the Rev. S. Singer, the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Geffen, SAMUEL ALEXANDER SINGER, to MABEL, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. J. S. LEVY, of 140, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale.

WOOLF : COHEN.—On the 4th of March, at the Synagogue, Poet's-road, N., by the Rev. S. Levy, assisted by the Rev. J. Lesser, BENJAMIN ARTHUR WOOLF, of 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C., elder son of Mrs. and the late D. S. Woolf, of "Mitford House," Marquess-road, Canonbury, to MARIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIP COHEN, of 420, Caledonian-road, N.

## DEATHS.

ALTMAN.—On the 27th of February—Rosh Hodesh Adar, at Przyowe, Poland, ROSA, the beloved mother of S. ALTMAN, 5, Marshall-place, Hightown, Manchester, aged 84 years. American papers please copy.

BENJAMIN.—[By cable.]—On the 3rd of March, at Brisbane, Queensland, PERCY L. BENJAMIN, third son of Sir B. and Lady Benjamin, of Melbourne, Australia, and beloved brother of Mrs. Bernhard Sinauer, 10, Hereford Mansions, Bayswater, W., aged 37.

COHEN.—On the 8th of March, at 252, Old Ford-road, Victoria Park, after a long and painful illness, ABRAHAM COHEN, better known as "O. G. Y.," dearly beloved brother of Esther Levy, of 17, Maidman's-street, Burdett-road, E. Deeply mourned by her, and his brother-in-law, nieces, and nephews. May his soul rest in peace. African papers please copy. Shiva at 17, Maidman's-street, Burdett-road, E.

COHEN.—On Sunday, the 8th of March, at 252, Old Ford-road, Victoria Park, after a long and painful illness, ABRAHAM COHEN, better known as "O. G. Y.," aged 48. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, children, relatives and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace. Shiva at above address.

FINBERG.—On the 7th of March, suddenly, JOSEPH FINBERG, aged 57, the dearly beloved eldest brother of Isaac Finberg, of 14, Poplar-grove, West Kensington. May God rest his soul in peace. Shiva at above address.

FINBERG.—On Saturday, the 7th of March, at 52, Mile End-road, JOSEPH FINBERG, eldest brother of Mr. S. Finberg, 128, Stepney-green, E. God rest his dear soul in peace. Shiva at 128, Stepney-green, E.

FINBERG.—On the 7th of March, at 52, Mile End-road, E., JOSEPH FINBERG, dearly beloved father of Mrs. S. Mitchel, of 11, Beaumont-square, E. May his soul rest in peace. Shiva at 52, Mile End-road, E.

FINBERG.—On Saturday evening, the 7th of March, 9th אדר, at 52, Mile End-road, E., JOSEPH FINBERG, the dearly beloved husband of Yetter Finberg, and devoted father of Mrs. Leah Mitchel, Sarah, Aaron, Sim Finberg, and Jack, Mark and Dave Finberg, of South Africa, aged 57. Deeply mourned by his brothers, Sunny and Isaac Finberg. May his soul rest in peace. ת נ צ ב ה. Shiva at the above address.

GOLDSTONE.—On Friday evening, the 6th of March, at 122, Merridale-street, Wolverhampton, PHILLIP GOLDSTONE, aged 76. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and a large circle of relatives and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace. African and American papers please copy.

GRAUMANN.—[By cable.]—On the 25th of February, 1903, at Johannesburg, the dearly beloved wife of BERRYMAN GRAUMANN.

## DEATHS.

HEILBUT.—On the 7th of March, at 10 Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, W., MATILDA, widow of the late R. S. HEILBUT.

JACOBUS.—On March 6th, HENRY, youngest son of J. JACOBUS, 57, Wardour-street, W. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing father, sister, brother, relatives and friends.

KAHN.—On the 11th of February, 1903, at the residence of her parents, 102, Bree-street, Johannesburg, SOPHIA, the dearly beloved wife of ISIDORE KAHN, eldest daughter of Myer Myers and sister of Mrs. E. M. Davis-Marks, Gus, Aaron and Bernard Myers, aged 25 years. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children, parents, brothers, sisters and friends.

LEUW.—On the 13th of February, at Johannesburg, LEVY, beloved son of PHILIP LEUW, and brother of Marcus Leuw, 9, Grosvenor-road, N., and Mrs. M. Corper, 10, Petherton-road. American, African and Dutch papers please copy.

LOUIS.—On the 9th of March, at 34, Victoria-road, Kilburn, AMELIA LOUIS, aged 73, after a long and painful illness.

MOSS.—On the 7th of March, at "Florence Lodge," 213, Ladbroke-grove, W., ESTHER, the dearly beloved wife of NATHAN MOSS, J.P., aged 62.

MYERS.—On the 5th of March, at 42, Downs Park-road, ANNIE, the beloved wife of VICTOR MYERS, aged 27. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband and children, also by her parents, sister, brothers, and large circle of friends. May her soul rest in peace.

MYERS.—On the 9th of March, 1903, at 427, Mile End-road, after a long and painful illness, borne with great fortitude, ELSIE MYERS, the dearly beloved wife of Israel Myers, aged 56 years. Deeply mourned by her beloved husband, children, relatives, and a large circle of friends. Though from our sight she has been taken, in our hearts she will ever hold a place. American papers please copy.

MYERS.—On the 9th of March, 1903, at 427, Mile End-road, ELSIE MYERS, the dearly beloved mother of Mrs. S. Cohen, of King's Arms, Fieldgate-street. Shiva at the above address. God bless her dear soul.

PEREIRA.—On the 5th of March, corresponding with 6th Adar, after a short illness, MOSS CORONEL PEREIRA, late of Scarborough Arms, Scarborough-street, beloved brother of Mr. D. C. Pereira, of Leicester, Mrs. A. Jacobs, 37, Lexington-street, W., Mrs. W. Jacobs, Cambridge-road, E., and Mrs. H. Cohen, 40, King Edward-road, Hackney. Deeply mourned by his relatives and a large circle of friends. God rest his dear soul. Amen.

POLLOCK.—On Wednesday, the 11th of March, at 2, Crediton-road, West Hampstead, the residence of her daughter, ISABELLA POLLOCK, aged 85, relict of the late David Pollock, and beloved mother of Mrs. J. Weber, of New Zealand, Mrs. S. Joseph, Mrs. S. Levy-Tebbitt, Mrs. G. C. I. Tebbitt and Michael Pollock, Esq., of New Zealand. Funeral leaves above address on Friday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock for Willesden. No flowers. Week of mourning at above address. Friends please accept this intimation.

RICARDO-ROCAMORA.—On the 5th of March, MIRIAM DOROTHY, the beloved daughter of DAVID and ROSE RICARDO-ROCAMORA, of 76, Fairhazel-gardens, N.W., aged 7.

SCHLOSS.—On the 4th of March, SARAH, the beloved wife of Rev. S. A. SCHLOSS, Nottingham. Deeply mourned by her sister, Mrs. D. Wolff, "Water Priory," Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, and by other relatives. May her dear soul rest in peace.

SIMMONS.—On the 9th of March, AARON SIMMONS, of 32, Clissold-road, N., aged 78. Deeply regretted.

SOLOMONS.—On the 6th of March—Adar 7th, at Clapgate Farm, Bushey, Herts, ABRAHAM SOLOMONS, in his 78th year. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow, sons and daughters.

ZEFFERTT.—On the 6th of March, at Bournemouth, SOLOMON ZEFFERTT, of "The Gables," 35, Upper Hamilton Terrace, aged 72.

## IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving, constant and unfading memory of my dearly beloved and devoted second son, HERBERT BENTWICH, who passed away in Johannesburg, South Africa, March 9th, 1902. God rest his loving soul.

## IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of our beloved father, REUBEN SWEDE, who departed this life on Purim, 5662. Though out of sight still ever in mind.—Asher Swede, 11, McKenzie-street, Cape Town.

In loving memory of our dear wife and mother, ESTHER MARKS, 242, Pentonville-road, N., who departed this life February 13th, 1900, corresponding with the 14th Adar, 5660. May her dear soul rest in peace.

In ever loving and affectionate remembrance of SAMUEL SALMEN, late of Salmen House, Bow, who departed this life the 20th Adar II, 5646, corresponding with 27th March, 1886. Gone from us but not forgotten, never shall thy memory fade, sweetest thoughts shall ever linger around the spot where thou art laid.—2, Upper Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.

In ever loving memory of COLEMAN, the dearly beloved son of REBECCA and JOSEPH HYAMS, and the dearly beloved grandson of Kate and the late Coleman Joel, of 53, Mansell-street, who departed this life at Harrismith, South Africa, of enteric fever, the 15th of March, 1902, in his 22nd year. God rest his soul in peace. African and Melbourne papers please copy.

In loving memory of my dear husband, JOSEPH ABRAHAMS, late of 191 and 192, St. George-street, E., who died 16th Adar, 5661, corresponding with March 8th, 1901. May his dear soul rest in peace.

In ever loving memory of my dear husband, NAPHTALI BONGANIM, of Mogador, who died March 12th, 1902, after long suffering. 99, Edith-grove, Fulham-road.

In ever loving memory of our dearly beloved husband and father, JAMES CHAPMAN, who departed this life March 23rd, 1902, corresponding with Adar 15th, 5662. The substance has gone, but the shadow is ever in our memory. May his dear soul rest in peace.—8, Gordon-street, Gordon-square, W.C.

In ever loving memory of our dearly beloved and devoted father, JAMES CHAPMAN, late of 8, Gordon-street, Gordon-square, who departed this life Adar 15th, 5662, corresponding with March 23rd, 1902. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his devoted daughters and grandchildren. One sad year has passed away, still we miss him day by day. May his dear soul rest in peace.

(*Announcements continued on Page 2.*)

**ALLIANCE**

**ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.**

Capital: 5½ MILLIONS STERLING.

INVESTED FUNDS, 10 MILLIONS STERLING.

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*The Right Hon.*

*LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O.*

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ROBERT LEWIS, General Manager.

## IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of our dear father, George Cohen, who died at Coborn House, 31, Bow-road, 14th Adar, 5650—6th March, 1890.

In loving and affectionate memory of our dear father, Ephraim Harris, who died at Manchester, Adar 11th, 5648, corresponding with February 23rd, 1888. God rest his soul.

In ever loving memory of our dear mother, Cecile Hindah Davis (Cicie), who departed this life (Purim), 14th Adar, 5653, corresponding with the year 1893, March 2nd. God rest her dear soul.—14, Haldane-terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In loving memory of my dear father Louis Rosenberg, who died February 29th, 1896, Adar 15th.—Mrs. Joel, Ivydene, Pershore-Road, Edgbaston.

In loving memory of our dear father, Julius Lemel, who departed this life March 5th, 1901, corresponding with Adar 14th, 5661. God rest his dear soul in peace.

In loving memory of our darling mother, Jeanette Samuels, who died March 3rd, 1888, also of our darling sister, Hannah Marcoso, who suddenly passed away March 13th, 1888. May their souls rest in peace.—16, Athenæum-street, Plymouth.

In loving memory of our dear wife and mother, Clara De Friend, who died February 15th, 1900, corresponding with 16th Adar, 5660. God rest her dear soul.—31, St. Peter's-road, Mile End.

In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, Solomon Henry Appel, who departed this life March 14th, 1892, corresponding with the 15th Adar, 5652. May his dear soul rest in peace.—20, Randolph-road, Maida-vale, W.

In loving and affectionate remembrance of my dearly beloved father, Solomon Henry Appel, who departed this life 15th Adar, 5652. Deeply mourned.—65, Petherton-road, Highbury New-park, N.

In loving memory of my dear father, Solomon Henry Appel, who departed this life March 14th, 1892, corresponding with the 15th Adar, 5652. May his dear soul rest in peace.—Rosedene, Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W.

In ever loving memory of our dear mother, Welcome Jay, who departed this life February 21st, 1896. Deeply mourned.—Joseph Jay, 9, Plympton-road, Brondesbury.

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MRS. BERLIN, Miss MAYER and BROTHERS return THANKS for visits and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for their brother Charles.—19, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington.

MRS. ROBERT LA GRANGE and FAMILY return THANKS for kind sympathy in their recent bereavement.—72, Princes-road, Liverpool. March, 1903.

MRS. B. GROSSBAUM and FAMILY return sincere THANKS for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence during their week of mourning.—79, Balfour-road, Highbury, N.

MR. ELI JOSEPH sincerely THANKS his relatives and friends for their kind letters and cards of condolence received on the death of his dear brother.—61, Duffryn-street, Ferndale.

MRS. ASHER I. MYERS, BROTHER and SISTER return their sincere THANKS for kind expressions of sympathy.—134, Abbey-road, West Hampstead, N.W.

MRS. PEREIRA returns THANKS for kind visits, letters and cards during her week of mourning for her late lamented husband. May his soul rest in peace.

MRS. VAN DER LINDE returns THANKS for cards, letters, and visits of condolence received for her beloved and lamented sister.—11, Pembury-road, Clapton.

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THE TOMBSTONE in loving memory of the late Israel (Issy) Nathan, will be SET on SUNDAY next, March 15th, at Willesden Cemetery, at 2·30. Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE erected in loving memory of the late Morris Isaac, of Gateshead, will be UNVEILED on SUNDAY, March 15th, at the Jewish Cemetery, Newcastle, at 3·30 p.m.

THE TOMBSTONE in loving memory of the late Agusta Glass, of 15, Heywood-street, Cheetham, Manchester, will be SET at Crumpsall Cemetery, on SUNDAY morning, March 22nd. Conveyances will leave the Great Synagogue, at 11 o'clock.

THE TOMBSTONE in loving memory of the late Barnett Dubowski, of 73, Brick-lane, E., will be SET on MONDAY, March 16th, at 4 p.m., at West Ham Cemetery. Relatives and friends please accept this the only intimation.

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MR. ISIDORE HYMAN, 63, New Oxford-street, offers his sincere THANKS to Mr. Joseph Bonn for the manner in which he catered for the breakfast, dinner and supper on the occasion of his sister's wedding.

MR. and Mrs. BAUM beg to THANK Mr. Le Brand, of 13, Mountford street, E., for the exquisite bouquets and the splendid way he supplied and decorated the tables on the occasion of their daughter's marriage.

MR. and Mrs. A. COHEN, of 69, Parkhurst-road, Holloway, THANK their family, relations, and kind friends for the cheques and numerous useful presents on the occasion of their marriage on March 8th, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen will be pleased to see all relations and friends at the Cassland Hotel, Victoria Park-road, on and after March 18th, 1903. South African and American papers please copy.

MR. and Mrs. GEORGE HARRIS MARKS (née Hannah Romain) will celebrate their SILVER WEDDING on SATURDAY, March 21st, 1903, at 12, Beaumont-street, Mile End. "At Home" from 4 to 8. Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

MR. and Mrs. MARK ANGEL, have REMOVED from 243, Evering-road to "Renata," 109, Clapton Common, N.E., where they will be pleased to see all relatives and friends.

THE TREASURER of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home acknowledges with thanks the receipt of £60, legacy from the late Miss Anna Louisa Cohen.

### NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE,
Lofting Road, Barnsbury.

MR. A. LEVY (of Jews' College and Aldershot), will PREACH in this Synagogue on SABBATH morning next, the 14th inst.

### MILDMAY PARK SYNAGOGUE.

THE Rev. the HAHAM will deliver a SERMON in the above Synagogue TO-MORROW, שבת כי תשא, שושן פורים, during the Morning Service.

E. S. POOL,
Hon. Secretary.

### FINSBURY PARK SYNAGOGUE,
Princess-road, Queen's-road, N.

THE Rev. M. ROSENBLUM will Conduct the Services at the above Synagogue this evening and to-morrow morning, the 13th and 14th inst.

### HOME FOR AGED JEWS,
Formerly the Hand-in-Hand and Widows' Home Institution and Jewish Home,
23 & 25, Well Street, Hackney, E., and 37 & 39, Stepney Green, E.

President - - E. L. Franklin, Esq.

THE Annual GENERAL MEETING of the Governors of the Institution will be held at the Home, 23-5, Well-street, Hackney, N.E., on SUNDAY, March 29th, 1903, at 4 a.m.

To receive the Report and Balance Sheet for the past year.

To elect Honorary Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.

And for such other business as may occur.

By order,
I. BLOOMFIELD,
Secretary.

Written nominations of ladies or gentlemen to serve as Honorary Officers or Members of the Committee should be sent to the Secretary not later than March 22nd.

Donations and Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Life Governorship ... ... £10 10 0

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ק״ק כנסת ישראל
### UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

### DALSTON SYNAGOGUE.
Poet's Road, Canonbury, N.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING (convened under Bye-Law 75 of the United Synagogue Act), of the Seatholders will be held in the Hall adjoining the Synagogue on SUNDAY next, March 15th, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order,
ISAAC GOLDSTON,
Secretary (pro tem.)

### BAYSWATER JEWISH SCHOOLS.

THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Pupils of these Schools will take place at the Paddington Baths Hall, Queen's-road, Bayswater, on SUNDAY, 15th March, 1903, at three o'clock precisely.

The prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Gaster, and the Rev. Haham Dr. GASTER will preside.

### BOARD OF GUARDIANS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWISH POOR.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Contributors to this Board will be held at the OFFICES of the BOARD, 127, MIDDLESEX STREET, BISHOPSGATE, on SUNDAY, 22nd March, for the consideration of the Annual Report, for the election of 32 members to serve for the ensuing twelve months, and for such other business as may occur.

The Chair will be taken by the President, LEONARD L. COHEN, Esq., at 11·15 precisely.

By order,
M. STEPHANY,
Secretary.

127, Middlesex-street, Bishopsgate, E.
March 13th, 5663—1903.

ח״ק הכנסת ברית
### INITIATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of this Society will take place at the בית המדרש, Duke's-place, on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at 5 p.m., to consider proposed alterations in the Rules of the Society, and for General purposes.

By order,
M. ABRAHAMS,
129, Mildmay-road, N. Secretary.

### "MEHIL SEDACA" SOCIETY.
Founded 5480—1720.

For granting Marriage Dowers to Girls of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Vestry Offices, Heneage-lane, Bevis Marks, on TUESDAY, 7th April, at 5 o'clock.

Applications for Dowers must be sent in on or before 20th instant, addressed to Mr. E. H. Lindo, 89, Brondesbury-road, N.W.

### HOME FOR AGED JEWS,
23 & 25, Well Street, Hackney, E., and 37 & 39, Stepney Green, E.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there are VACANCIES in the above Institution for Male and Female Inmates.

Persons desirous of becoming candidates must apply to the Secretary for a form to be filled up and returned to him not later than the 23rd inst.

No person eligible for admission who is under 60 years of age, or who has not resided in England during the preceding seven years.

By order,
I. BLOOMFIELD,
Secretary.

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I MICHAEL BARNETT deceased

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of MICHAEL BARNETT late of St. Elmo No. 9 Teignmouth-road Brondesbury in the County of London and formerly of 69 Shirland-gardens Maida Vale in the said County of London Esquire deceased (who died on the 7th day of January 1903 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 20th day of February 1903 by Lewis Raphael Frank of 79 Sutherland-avenue Maida Vale in the County of London and Edwin Dill Simmonds of 19 Finsbury-circus in the City of London the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 13th day of April 1903; and Notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 11th day of March 1903
EMANUEL & SIMMONDS
19 Finsbury-circus
London E.C.
Solicitors for the said Executors.

### BOARD FOR THE AFFAIRS OF SHECHETA.
NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the License held by Mr. ABRAHAM KINTZLER, or Kuntzler, of 17, Brady-street, Whitechapel-road, E., IS REVOKED. Neither does Mr. Kintzler, or Kuntzler, hold a License for 49, Devonshire-street, Mile End, and all meat and poultry sold by him is according to Jewish Law Trifa טרפה and prohibited to be eaten by Jews.

By order,
M. VAN THAL,
Vestry Room, Investigating Officer.
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue,
Bevis Marks, E.C.
London, March, 1903—Adar, 5663.

### BOARD FOR THE AFFAIRS OF SHECHETA.
NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORRIS, of 1a, Hawkin-street, corner of Sidney-street, DOES NOT HOLD THE LICENSE of the Beth Din and Board of Shecheta, and that all meat, poultry and offal sold by him is according to Jewish Law TRIFA (טרפה) and prohibited to be eaten by Jews.

By Order,
M. VAN THAL,
Vestry Room, Investigating Officer.
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue,
Bevis Marks.
London, March, 1903, Adar, 5663.

### BOARD FOR THE AFFAIRS OF SHECHETA.
NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that some person or persons holding the shop of 4, Coborn-road, Bow-road, E., DO NOT HOLD THE LICENSE of the Beth-Din and Board of Shecheta, and that all meat, poultry and offal sold by them is according to Jewish Law Trifa (טרפה) and prohibited to be eaten by Jews.

By order,
M. VAN THAL,
Vestry Room, Investigating Officer.
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue,
Bevis Marks.
London, March, 1903, Adar, 5663.


## JEWISH RELIGIOUS UNION.

The SERVICES will be held EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3·30 p.m., at the WHARNCLIFFE ROOMS, HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL (private entrance in Harewood-avenue, Marylebone-road).

Communications to be made to, and forms of membership to be obtained from, the Hon. Secs., Glen Lynn, Gresham-road, Staines.


### HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE,
Dennington-pk.-rd., West End Lane, N.W.

A THOROUGH good BASS Wanted for the choir of this Synagogue; must be able to read music at sight. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Choir Committee.


## Great Ealing School, Ealing.

Principal - Rev. JOHN CHAPMAN.

The School stands in seven acres of land, including extensive grounds for athletics and recreation.

GREAT EALING SCHOOL — FORTITER — FIDELITER — FELICITER

DIVISIONS.

1. CLASSICAL & SCIENCE, for boys intended for the Professions and Universities.
2. COMMERCIAL & MERCANTILE, for Commerce, Stock Exchange and Foreign Agencies.
3. JUNIOR & ELEMENTARY, for thorough grounding in English, French, Hebrew, &c.

More than 500 (five hundred) Certificates, Prizes, and Scholarships have been gained in the University, Professional, and other Examinations of this country.

The Cadet Corps is attached to the 2nd V.B. Middlesex Volunteers.

## Townley Castle School, RAMSGATE.

RAMSGATE SCHOOL — FORTITUDO — TOWNLEY CASTLE

Principals } Rev. S. H. HARRIS. Rev. S. LEVENE.

# ARTISTIC DRAPERIES.
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# WOLFE & HOLLANDER. LTD.,

## *Complete House Furnishers,*

189, 190 & 244, Tottenham Court Road, W.

Telephone 1850 Gerrard.


# PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chief Office: **HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.**

## Summary of the Report presented at the Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting, held on 5th March, 1903.

ORDINARY BRANCH.—The number of Policies issued during the year as 69,662, assuring the sum of £6,680,050, and producing a New nnual Premium Income of £364,068.

The Premiums received during the year were £3,651,458, being an crease of £161,503 over the year 1901.

The Claims of the year amounted to £1,296,693. The number of eaths was 6,895, and 3,952 Endowment Assurances matured.

The number of Policies in force at the end of the year was 680,631.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.—The Premiums received during the year were 5,690,907, being an increase of £161,446.

The Claims of the year amounted to £2,140,645. The number of eaths was 212,701, and 3,369 Endowment Assurances matured.

The number of Free Policies granted during the year to those Policy-holders of five years' standing who desired to discontinue their payments was 84,060, the number in force being 836,884. The number of Free Policies which became Claims during the year was 19,170.

The total number of Policies in force at the end of the year was 14,770,865; their average duration is ten years.

The Assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are £47,155,201, being an increase of £3,863,175 over those of 1901.

The Staff Provident Fund, which was founded in 1898 for the benefit of the outdoor staff, shows a satisfactory increase for the year, the total amount standing to the credit of the Fund being £115,608.

### General Balance Sheet of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, on the 31st December, 1902.

**LIABILITIES.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shareholders' Capital ... ... ... ... | 1,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ordinary Branch Funds ... ... ... | 21,977,480 | 8 | 8 |
| Industrial Branch Fund ... ... ... | 19,615,877 | 10 | 9 |
| Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... | 1,050,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... | 400,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Claims under Life Policies admitted ... ... | 111,843 | 7 | 3 |
| | £17,155,201 | 6 | 8 |

**ASSETS.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Government Securities ... ... ... | 3,556,324 | 1 | 9 |
| Indian and Colonial Government Securities ... ... | 4,708,709 | 14 | 7 |
| Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stock ... | 3,607,834 | 4 | 9 |
| Loans on County Council, Municipal and other rates... | 10,507,440 | 19 | 0 |
| Freehold Ground Rents and Scotch Feu Duties ... | 3,421,786 | 15 | 8 |
| Freehold and Leasehold Property ... ... ... | 2,561,231 | 9 | 9 |
| Mortgages on property within the United Kingdom ... | 6,026,049 | 18 | 8 |
| Railway, Gas, and Water Stocks ... ... ... | 6,306,488 | 6 | 7 |
| Suez Canal Shares ... ... ... ... ... | 167,065 | 15 | 6 |
| Telegraph and other Shares ... ... ... ... | 88,889 | 15 | 3 |
| Metropolitan Consolidated Stock and City of London Bonds ... ... ... ... ... ... | 279,108 | 11 | 11 |
| Bank of England Stock ... ... ... ... | 200,559 | 18 | 6 |
| Colonial and Foreign Corporation Stocks ... ... | 784,903 | 7 | 11 |
| Foreign Government Securities ... ... ... | 1,245,762 | 9 | 4 |
| Reversions and Life Interests ... ... ... | 1,007,412 | 15 | 0 |
| Loans on the Company's Policies ... ... ... | 1,377,487 | 4 | 8 |
| Rent Charges ... ... ... ... ... | 247,909 | 4 | 2 |
| Outstanding Premiums and Agents' Balances ... | 469,059 | 11 | 0 |
| Outstanding Interest and Rents ... ... ... | 381,344 | 13 | 1 |
| Cash—In hands of Superintendents ... ... ... | 36,181 | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto—On current accounts, and in hand ... ... | 173,651 | 6 | 4 |
| | £47,155,201 | 6 | 8 |

THOS. C. DEWEY, WILLIAM HUGHES, } *Joint General Managers.*

FREDERICK SCHOOLING, *Actuary.*
D. W. STABLE, *Secretary.*

EDGAR HORNE, *Chairman.*
HENRY HARBEN, J. W. SIMMONDS, } *Directors.*

We have examined the Cash transactions (receipts and payments) affecting the accounts of the Assets and Investments for the year ended December 31st, 1902, and we find the same in good order and properly vouched. We have also examined the Deeds and Securities, Certificates, &c., representing the Assets and Investments set out in the above account, and we certify that they were in possession and safe custody as on December 31st, 1902.

*18th February, 1903.*
DELOITTE, DEVER, GRIFFITHS & Co., *Chartered Accountants.*

Applicants for Agencies, or anyone desirous of effecting an Assurance should communicate with the SUPERINTENDENT—ERNEST BRAGG, 154, Southgate Road, N.

PASSOVER RELIEF FUND.
(In connection with the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor.)
17-19, Butler Street, Spitalfields.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Charity are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of potatoes, coffee and sugar for the Passover Relief.

Tenders, accompanied by samples, must be forwarded to the Kitchen not later than 5 o'clock on MONDAY, 23rd March.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary,
BARRENT S. ELLIS,
169, Evering-road, Stoke Newington, N.

SOUP KITCHEN FOR THE JEWISH POOR,
17-19, Butler Street, Spitalfields, E.

PASSOVER RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee of the above Institution, in APPEALING for help for the Passover Relief Fund, with which the winter work of the Soup Kitchen has for some years closed, think themselves justified in pointing with satisfaction to the improvements introduced during the past years in the method of distribution of the festival comforts which this Fund seeks to provide.

The Soup Kitchen itself was intended for, and is used by the abjectly poor, and no one who is ever present at a distribution can doubt that it ministers to the class for whom it is meant. The Passover Relief Fund is connected with, but by no means identical with, the Soup Kitchen, its Committee, while not forgetting those whom they have relieved during the winter, aim at helping, and have succeeded in reaching a class not in receipt of habitual assistance but who, owing to the extra expenses necessary in order to observe the Passover, require help at this season.

The Committee appeal with all the more confidence for funds to carry on this work as they feel themselves in the position, owing to the increased accommodation and facilities afforded by the new premises of the Soup Kitchen, to be able to carry out the distribution with a greater degree of efficiency.

Donations will be thankfully received by the following gentlemen:—

Charles S. Henry, Esq., President, 1, Porchester-gate, W.
Alfred L. Cohen, Esq., Vice-President, 36, Gloucester-square, W.
S. Boas, Junr., Esq., Vice-President, 47, Park-lane, Clissold-park, N.
Hermann Landau, Esq., Vice-President, 30, Bryanston-square, W.
B. Birnbaum, Esq., Treasurer, 3B, Cannon-street, E.C.
By any member of the Committee, or by the Honorary Secretary,
BARRENT S. ELLIS,
169, Evering-road, N.

GRAND THEATRE, ISLINGTON.
Monday, March 16th (6 nights) at 7.40., "DR. NIKOLA,"
Entire Princesses production.
Sunday, March 15th, Orchestral Concert.
March 23rd, Mrs. CECIL RALEIGH and West End Co. in active preparation "OLIVER TWIST."
Entirely new Stage version by Oswald Brand.
Telephone 571 King's Cross.

CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
Fulham Road, London, S.W.

PATIENTS seen daily on their own application at 2 o'clock.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

Secretary: Fred. W. Howell.

THE MYSTERIOUS PAINTING of "CHRISTUS,"
By Herman Salomon,
DORÉ'S GREAT MASTERPIECES,
and works by many other important Artists.
Now on view daily, 10 to 6. 1/-.
DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W.

LE BRAND, ART FLORIST,
Bridal and other bouquets a speciality; ladies' dress sprays, gentlemen's coat-flowers. Baskets and crooks artistically made up. Excellent recommendations and testimonials. Table decorations and plants on hire; orders by post personally attended to; moderate charges.
13, Mountford St., Union St., E.
Also at Covent Garden.

IN LIVERPOOL
Rischon le Zion Wines and Brandy
Trade Mark "Palwin,"
can be obtained at the same prices as sold by the Palestine Wine and Trading Co., Ltd., from
D. COHEN,
10, Fairclough Lane, Liverpool.
Single Bottles also supplied.
Your esteemed orders are solicited.



THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED, is issuing a Prospectus dated 12th March, 1903, which has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and which states, among other things,

THAT

The LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1903, and CLOSE on or before Four p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1903, for TOWN and COUNTRY.

THE

# NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

(*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900.*)

## CAPITAL - - £120,000.

Divided into 120,000 SHARES of £1 each, of which 40,000 Shares will be appropriated for Working Capital, and other purposes of the company, as mentioned below.

**100,000 Shares are Now Offered for Subscription at Par.**

(Of which 60,000 have been underwritten, 12,000 have been taken firm by the directors and their friends.) PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

1s. per Share on Application, 4s. per Share on Allotment, 5s per Share on the 30th April, 1903, 5s. per Share on the 30th July, 1903, 5s. per share on the 30th October, 1903.

Any allottee may pay up in full on allotment, or on any of the above dates, and will be allowed discount on the amount paid in advance at 4 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM CECIL HENRY DOMVILLE, Bart., C.B. (Director, John I. Thornycroft and Co., Ltd.), "The Chantry," Ipswich.
EDWARD MEREWETHER BOVILL (Director, Peel River Land and Mineral Company, Limited), Norcott Court, Berkhampstead, Herts.
MANSFELDT HENRY MILLS, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, Civil and Mining Engineer.
NORRIE SELLAR (Director, Alex. L. Secretan and Co., Ltd.), 62, Gresham House, London, E.C.
GEORGE JAMES SNELUS, F.R.S., M.I.M.E., A.R.S.M. (Director, Bestwood Coal and Iron Company, Limited), Ennerdale Hall, Cumberland.

BANKERS.

The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK (Limited), 144, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
The STANDARD BANK of SOUTH AFRICA (Limited), Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.
ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

SOLICITORS.

LINKLATER, ADDISON, BROWN, and JONES, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C. (for the Company).
ERNEST SALAMAN, FORT, and CO., 12, Union-court, E.C., (for the Vendor Syndicate).

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

ALEX. L. SECRETAN and CO. (Limited), 62, Gresham House, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

BRUNTON BOURKE and CO., 2, Threadle-street, and Stock Exchange, London, E.C.
H. GILMOUR and SHAW, 18, St. Andrew's-square, and Stock Exchange, Edinburgh.
WEIR and ROBERTSON, 7, Royal Bank-place, and Stock Exchange, Glasgow.

AUDITORS.

HERMAN LESCHER, STEPHENS and CO., 6, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

SECRETARY and OFFICES (pro tem.)

F. J. ASBURY, F.S.A.A, F.C.I.S., 8, OLD JEWRY, London, E.C.

The company is formed to acquire the coal mining lease on the Natal Government Railway about midway between Johannesburg and Durban of the Farm "Ballengeich," situated in the division of Newcastle, Klip River County, in the Colony of Natal, South Africa, consisting of about 4,000 acres in one block held for a term of 50 years, from the 1st May, 1898, at the rent of four hundred pounds per annum, and subject to, and with the benefit of, the conditions therein contained including an option extending over the period of the lease to purchase the freehold, there is a small royalty to the Natal Government under the Mines Act of 1½ per cent. on the value of marketable coal raised, but there are no royalties whatever payable under the lease.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Auditors, or the Secretary of the Company.

London, 12th March, 1903.

No............

THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.

SHARE CAPITAL, £120,000, Divided into 120,000 SHARES of £1 Each.

*FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.*

To the DIRECTORS of THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES (Limited).

Gentlemen—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , being a deposit of 1s. per share on application for shares of £1 each in the above company, I request that will allot me these shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number of shares that you may allot to me, upon the terms of the full prospectus, dated the 12th day of March, 1903, which I have read, and of the memorandum and articles of association of the company, and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares so allotted to me.

Ordinary Signature ....................................................
Name (in full) ....................................................
Please write distinctly. Address ....................................................
....................................................
Occupation ....................................................
Date.............. ....................................1903.


ST. JAMES'S PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY
For assisting the Hospitals of the Metropolis.

10th ANNUAL DINNER.
Chairman - - B. Koppel, Esq.

THE Treasurer, Mr. H. Marks, begs to ACKNOWLEGE with thanks the following donations to the Dinner Fund:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Rothschild ... | £21 0 0 |
| J. King, Esq., and friends... | 10 10 0 |
| B. Koppel, Esq. ... | 5 10 0 |
| Messrs. Trollope and Winkworth ... | 3 3 0 |
| Messrs. Rye and Eyre ... | 2 2 0 |
| Messrs. Steel and Nelke ... | 2 2 0 |
| Stuart M. Samuel, Esq., M.P. ... | 2 2 0 |
| Sidney Rosenfeld, Esq. ... | 2 2 0 |
| Henry Hart, Esq. ... | 2 2 0 |
| Simeon Lazarus, Esq. ... | 2 2 0 |
| George C. Croft, Esq. ... | 2 2 0 |
| S. Aarons, Esq. ... | 2 2 6 |
| Sir T. R. Dewar, M.P. ... | 3 3 0 |
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| H. M. Beirnstein, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| A. S. Bind, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| Miss Cohen ... | 1 1 0 |
| M. Duparc, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| Messrs. Robins, Gore and Mercer | 1 1 0 |
| M. A. Rozelaar, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| N. Samson, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| H. Van Ryn, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| A. Mordecai, Esq. ... | 1 6 6 |
| G. Poolman, Esq. ... | 1 0 6 |
| M. Fisher, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| E. L. Franklin, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| R. H. Humphreys, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| Mrs. H. Hart ... | 1 1 0 |
| A. Jacobus, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| D. Jay, Esq ... | 1 1 0 |
| Mrs. B. Koppel ... | 1 1 0 |
| B. G. K. ... | 1 0 0 |
| Hermann Landau, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| Lewis Levy, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| J. M. Levy, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| Harris Marks, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| H. H. Marks, Esq. ... | 1 1 0 |
| Mr. Alderman Pound ... | 1 1 0 |
| M. Barnett, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| A. Barsht, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| — Bishop, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| I. Bloomfield, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| C. Cartwright, Esq.... | 10 6 |
| B. Cohen, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| M. Cohen, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| P. Cohen, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| B. Davis, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| F. S. Franklin, Esq. ... | 10 0 |
| J. Freeman, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| A. Goldstein, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| D. Goodman, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| A. Grossmith, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| A. Greenberg, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| H. Hershman, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| L. De Jongh, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| J. Kaplan, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| J. Kœnigsberg, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| — Redstone, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| Mrs. N. Samson ... | 10 6 |
| L. Schneiders, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| G. Spenceley, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| S. Solomons, Esq. ... | 10 0 |
| B. Vallentine, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| L. Lesser, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| D. Levy, Esq. ... | 16 0 |
| A. Levi, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| Moss Levy, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| A. Lupinski, Esq. ... | 10 0 |
| M. Marks, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| Dr. B. Morris ... | 10 6 |
| S. Muller, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| — Mason, Esq. ... | 10 0 |
| — Nathan, Esq. ... | 11 0 |
| E. J. Proops, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| W. Popper, Esq. ... | 15 0 |
| F. Funkenstein, Esq. ... | 10 6 |
| Other sums ... | 9 6 0 |
| Total | £116 4 6 |

By Order,
ASHER LEVY, LOUIS S. GREEN, Hon. Secs.


"יין גפן ויין שרף כשר על פסח"
J. COHEN & CO.
54, Cheetham Hill Road,
MANCHESTER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Beg to inform the Jewish public that they have imported a very large quantity of
RISCHON LE ZION
WINES AND COGNAC.
They therefore offer them at prices lower than usual, viz.: Per Doz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Vin de Rischon le Zion (Red) .. | 13/- |
| No 2. | Vin de Rischon le Zion (Red) Produced from Chateau "Lafite" Vines .. .. .. | 18/- |
| No. 3. | Vin de Rischon le Zion (White) | 15/- |
| No 4. | Vin de Rischon le Zion (Red, sweet) replant de "Alicante".. | 18/- |
| No. 5. | Vin de Rischon le Zion (White) from "Sauterne" .. | 18/- |
| No. 6. | Cognac de Rischon le Zion .. | 48/- |

Also they have a large selection of RAISIN WINES and FOREIGN WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS carefully prepared for פסח which they will supply at the lowest prices. All country orders promptly attended to. Special terms to the trade.

PASSOVER GROCERY.—Famous Burgsteinfurter Mazzoths, Kosher cakes, grocery, etc. Sole agent, T. Klahr, 57, Newington Green-road, Canonbury, London, N.

# JEWS' HOSPITAL
AND
# ORPHAN ASYLUM.

# PLEASE HELP
OUR
# LITTLE ONES.

# £12,000 URGENTLY NEEDED.

Address Secretary :—Hamilton House, 149, Bishopsgate Street, Without, E.C

# TIVOLI HOUSE SCHOOL,

## GRAVESEND.

Principal = = = Mr. Isidore B. Berkowitz.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

Telegraphic Address: "Envelope, Bournemouth."

# BOURNEMOUTH.

Telephone: No. 01063.

"SEA VIEW HALL,"

## Durley Gardens, West Cliff.

This JEWISH ESTABLISHMENT is beautifully situated on the West Cliff, adjoining the Sea Front, and within easy reach of Pier and Gardens, furnished in the most modern and comfortable style; the Bedrooms are large and lofty apartments, there are spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, all on ground floor, lighted throughout with electric light; being modern built, its Sanitary Arrangements are perfect; bath, hot and cold; moderate inclusive terms; excellent cuisine guaranteed; Billiards and Bagatelle free; Cycle Accommodation. Proprietress: Mrs. EVA HYAM. ☞ Book to Bournemouth West.

## WARRINGTON MANSIONS,

17, 19, 21, WARRINGTON CRESCENT, MAIDA VALE, W.

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

The most perfectly appointed Establishment in London.

VERY ELEGANT RECEPTION ROOMS.

Luxurious SMOKING and BILLIARD ROOMS. MUSIC and DANCING ROOMS.

40 BEDROOMS. SEVERAL BATH-ROOMS.

This ESTABLISHMENT is unrivalled for Homelike Comfort and Cheerful Surroundings. The TABLE is liberally supplied with everything of the BEST QUALITY that can be purchased, and the Cuisine unsurpassed.

The MANSIONS are most conveniently situated for the City, Theatres, Shopping, Post, Telephone and Telegraph Offices.

*Tennis. Large Gardens. Visitors "At Homes," &c.*

Terms from Two Guineas per week.

Proprietress—Mrs. Saunders.

## FOLKESTONE.

The most healthy and fashionable Seaside Resort.

"WAVERLEY,"

***9, TRINITY CRESCENT.***

HIGH-CLASS JEWISH ESTABLISHMENT.

Classical Concerts are held three times daily on the Leas. Open to non-residents.

FINEST POSITION. LUXURIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Garden and Tennis Lawn. Electric Light Throughout. Excellent Cuisine.

Telegrams: Levy, "Waverley," Folkestone. Address Mrs. Levy.

## 'OAKLANDS' HOTEL,

*(The only fully Licensed Orthodox Hotel).*

CAVENDISH PLACE, BRIGHTON,

Facing Sea, and West Pier.

This old-established high-class Orthodox Hotel, fully licensed, recently enlarged and re-decorated, containing

LARGE DRAWING, DINING, BILLIARD, SMOKING AND PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS.

CUISINE UNRIVALLED and STRICTLY KOSHER.

SEPARATE TABLES.

Mrs. B. A. Ahrens, Proprietress and Manageress, begs to inform her numerous patrons and Co-religionists that this Hotel is now replete with every home comfort and modern improvement. Electric lighting, perfect service. Inclusive terms during January, February and March, *From 2½ guineas per week,* and special inclusive terms for families. Ping Pong Tables, Solo Whist, &c.

**Non-Residents can join at Meals.**

*Telephone No. 210. Telegrams: "LION, BRIGHTON."*

Tariff on Application to { Mrs. AHRENS, Manageress, } "OAKLANDS" HOTEL, BRIGHTON.

***"ORIENT HOUSE,"***

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## EDITORIAL NOTICE.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, "JEWISH CHRONICLE," 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

To ensure publication, correspondents are particularly requested to send in their communications as early in the week as possible, and Secretaries of Metropolitan and Provincial Congregations and Institutions are requested to send notices and reports of meetings without delay.

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

All communications regarding advertisements should be addressed to the Manager, "JEWISH CHRONICLE," 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

To ensure insertion advertisements should reach the office not later than Wednesday evening, six o'clock.

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## Calendar for the Week.

| Day of Week. | Hebrew Date. | Civil Date. | PORTION. | HAPHTORAH. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fri. | Adar 14 (29 Days) | March 13 | Exodus xvii. 8-16. | |
| Sat. | 15 | 14 | כי תשא | |
| Sun. | 16 | 15 | Exodus xxx. 11 to end xxxiv. | I. Kings xviii. 1-39. |
| Mon. | 17 | 16 | | |
| Tues. | 18 | 17 | | |
| Wed. | 19 | 18 | | |
| Thurs. | 20 | 19 | | |

**This day (Friday) is Purim. Sabbath commences at 5·30.**
**Sabbath terminates to-morrow (Shushan Purim) at 6·42.**
**Friday next, March 20th, Sabbath will commence at 6**

## DIARY OF MEETINGS, &c.

**SPECIAL SERMONS TO-MORROW.**
Mildmay Park Synagogue: The Haham.
North London Synagogue: Mr. A. Levy (Jews' College).

**Saturday, March 14.**
The Judæans, Dance, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, 7·30.
East London Social and Literary Society, Debate, opened by Mr. G. Leider, at the Progressive Club, 41, Mile End Road, 7·30.
Stepney Jewish Social and Literary Society, Lantern Lecture, by Mr. Sol Heiser, at Montague Hall, Stepney Green, 7·30.

**Sunday, March 15.**
Jewish Board of Guardians, Temporary Allowance Committee, 11.
Central Synagogue, Election of Minister, Preacher and Reader, and of Secretary, at 2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, 11·30.
Dalston Synagogue, Special General Meeting of Seatholders, in the Hall adjoining Synagogue, Poet's Road, 12.
Bayswater Jewish Schools, Annual Meeting, at Paddington Baths Hall, Queen's Road, Bayswater, 2·45; Distribution of Prizes, 3.
Beauvoir Operatic and Dramatic Club, Special Meeting, at Brady Street Club, 4.
Order of Ancient Maccabæans, Ezra Beacon, Debate, at Toynbee Hall, 7·30.
Jewish Study Society, Lecture, by Mr. H. L. Pass, at the Vestry Room of the New West End Synagogue, 8.
The Maccabæans, Paper by Mr. P. Ornstien, at the Hotel Great Central.

**Monday, March 16**
Jewish Board of Guardians, Russo-Jewish Conjoint (rota), 4·30; Industrial Committee (rota), 4·30.
English Zionist Federation, Executive Committee, at the offices of the Federation, 7.
St. James's Philanthropic Society, General Meeting, at the "Sir John Falstaff," Houndsditch, 8.
Society of Promoters of Charity, Committee Meeting, at Western Synagogue Chambers St. Alban's Place, Haymarket, 8.
Hammersmith Jewish Literary Society, Paper, by Mr. A. Kahn, M.A., at the Vestry Room of the Hammersmith Synagogue, 8·30.

**Tuesday, March 17**
Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Apprenticing Committee, at Hamilton House, 4.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rota), 4.
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, Board of Management, at 60, Old Broad Street, 6·30.
Hampstead and St. John's Wood Literary Society, Paper, by Mr. Carl Stettauer, at the Board Room of the Hampstead Synagogue, 8·30.

**Wednesday, March 18.**
Jewish Board of Guardians, Loan Committee (rota), 4·30; Investigating Committee, (rota), 4·30.
Home for Aged Jews, House Committee, at 23-5, Well Street, Hackney, 6·15.
Jews' College, Council Meeting, at Queen Square House, Guilford Street, 8.

**Thursday, March 19**
Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, House Committee, at Hamilton House, 4.
Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rota), 4.
Initiation Society, Annual Meeting, at the Beth Hamedrash, Duke's Place, 5.
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, House Committee, at the Institution, 7.
North London Jewish Literary and Social Union, Lecture, by Mr. Samuel Gordon, at the Synagogue Schoolrooms, Poet's Road, 8·30.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE ALIEN INVASION.

SIR,—There is one aspect of the alien invasion question, to my mind a very important one, which, so far as I have heard, has not been touched upon by any of the witnesses examined by the Commission now sitting. I allude to the exodus in the last twenty or thirty years which has been going on of shipwrights and dock labourers from the East End of London, owing to the opening of new docks further down the river and the serious abandonment of ship-building on the Thames. We have now the Millwall, Victoria and Tilbury Docks, and these have been the cause of the migration of large numbers of working men to their district. Now, my contention is that had it not been for the large influx of foreign Jews, the value of property in some parts of East London would have been at a very low ebb. I can instance St. George's Street or Ratcliff Highway, which was some fifteen years ago partially deserted, with many houses and shops shut up, which are now being occupied by Jews.

It is all very well to lament the days when the East End was occupied by a thriving English population, but the fact must not be lost sight of that in those days ample employment for a large working-class population was at hand, in the establishments of such firms as Messrs. Green, Money Wigram, Charles Mayers, at Blackwall, Messrs. Samuda and Scott Russell at Millwall, and Messrs. Westwood and Bailey at Stepney, now non-existent. To go back still further, say thirty to thirty-five years ago, the "Pool" used to be continuously occupied by a large fleet of colliers, the coals from which were unloaded by the coal-whippers of Ratcliff, Wapping and Stepney. These coals are now railway borne and unloaded at London railway stations, largely at the Great Northern and Midland Depôts, at St. Pancras, King's Cross and Kentish Town.

I think I have said enough to show that had it not been for the foreign invasion East End property would by this time have greatly declined in value.

Yours obediently,
ALBERT L. ALEXANDER.

The "Barns," Old Church Road, Stepney, E.

### GIRLS' CLUBS.

SIR,—As an old married member of the West Central Jewish Girls' Club, may I be permitted, through the medium of your worthy journal, to correct what I consider the gross injustice hurled at Girls' Clubs, which appeared in your last week's issue. I am speaking from personal experience, having been a member of the above-mentioned Club for nearly four years, and am certainly of opinion that this one is a boon, and a very great one, to the working girls of Soho. Beside spending many pleasant evenings there myself, I learnt many valuable domestic hints, which I now find very useful. What better things would your correspondent like girls to devote their time to than those which fit them to become good housewives, than cookery, laundry, needlework, hygiene, and other useful lessons such as are taught at this Club?

Such girls who cannot be trusted out alone in the evenings are certainly not the ones who will be content by staying in their homes, and are the very ones who derive most benefit from a Club where they can mix with girls, with people holding different ideas to their own, and can employ their leisure by joining in some harmless recreation. These are the girls whom club workers strive to get hold of, try to influence and improve their minds. I have known many instances, where in a comparatively short space of time the girls have turned out to be quite genteel and refined.

Surely a fond parent will not grudge a hard-working daughter a few hours a week to learn some useful lesson, or even to make a little change in the monotony of her daily routine. Many of the Club members have become quite handy in making little garments for themselves and others, after going through a course of dressmaking and needlework. Again, on the other hand, I could hardly imagine the parents of some of our foreign Club members objecting to their daughters utilising their spare time by learning to read and write the language of the country in which they live.

Persons who are prejudiced against Girls' Clubs would do well to pay this Club a visit, especially on industrial evenings, and I feel certain they would alter their opinions. The indefatigable Hon. Secretary and her colleagues are undoubtedly good and true women working in a noble cause, and it is a great pity that the support is not forthcoming to enable them to remove to larger premises to meet the demands of the district.

Yours obediently,
SARA HOLLAND.

71, Carysfort Road,
Clissold Park, N.

SIR,—The letter of Mrs. Lionel Lucas, in your last week's issue, on this subject is very interesting and deserves your readers' special attention. That the Clubs—ever so good—injure the character and future of our poor working girls there can be no doubt whatsoever. The tempting the girls out at night leads, or will indubitably lead, to very miserable consequences. This is the first step to defile and pollute the moral character of the at-present innocent girl. Is it any wonder, Sir, that so many Jewish girls become a disgrace to their parents, relatives and friends if they—the girls—are enticed and encouraged to be out at night from their very youthful age?

Mrs. Lucas is quite correct in saying that these "displays" foster a love of dress, causing them to spend money which they can ill afford. Such is especially the case when their day's outing approaches. The girls are told in the Club that unless they can provide themselves with proper dresses they will not be allowed to join the excursion. Those girls, most of whom do not even earn sufficient for their daily bread, fall a heavy burden on their poor parents. I know of a case of a poor widow who had to pawn her Sabbath dress, all she possessed, in order to provide her young daughter with a new pair of fancy shoes for the excursion. I know of another case of a girl, who was not in a position to provide herself with a new dress, being refused from joining the excursion.

The enticing our girls away from their homes in the evenings is also the cause of their homes being always filthy and dirty. For, who is to keep their homes clean? The mother, who is only a poor and weak woman, has enough work in looking after her young children all day long, and thus cannot do any domestic work at the same time. The result is that the home is always dirty, which causes many illnesses. This is the reward and consequence of the elder girls frequenting Clubs.

The married life of a woman who spent her girlhood in Clubs must certainly be a very unhappy and unpleasant one. How can a wife make her husband and home happy if she knows nothing of housewifery, etc.? Our poor working girls do not require to be taught how to act and to declaim, but how to be able to make their future lives happy, pleasant and contented. This the Club at present does not teach.

Yours obediently,
H. JEREVITCH.

9, Cambridge Gardens,
North Kensington, W.

SIR,—Permit me, though only an outside observer, to say a few words in reply to Mrs. Lucas. I cannot help thinking that Mrs. Lucas must have been considerably affected by a word. The so-called "display" though fully deserving of everything which your reporter said about it, was, to my mind, nothing more than a somewhat amateurish performance which could not do any harm either to performer or audience.

I should be the last to advocate anything which would unfit a girl for her proper function in life, that of wife and mother, but I venture to think that the danger in this respect is far greater amongst the young ladies, who are taught many things, but not housekeeping, than amongst the club girls who are taught with satisfactory results cooking, dressmaking, and other useful home arts, as Mrs. Lucas might have gathered from your report, or from a visit to the Club. I find also, by the report of the West Central Girls' Club, that there were last May thirty married members, who occasionally paid visits to the Club, which seems to me a very fair proportion.

Yours obediently,
MARTHA.

SIR,—With respectful deference to Mrs. Lucas's views I ask to be allowed to set forth in your columns certain considerations which appear to have been overlooked by your correspondent in giving voice to her objections to Girls' Clubs. It would appear that the display of the West Central Jewish Girls' Club, reported in a recent issue, has induced Mrs. Lucas to unburden her mind of certain—I think unfounded—misgivings as to the value of the work done in connection with institutions of this character. I happen to have been present at the display in question, and the impression it left on my mind was entirely different from that which Mrs. Lucas appears to have derived from the published report of the proceedings.

Your correspondent's first objection is against the girls being taught to "act and declaim." It must be borne in mind that the display was intended to acquaint the friends of the Club with the results attained during the year. The majority of the girls are foreign, and I consider it to be no small achievement that they have been enabled, as the outcome of careful tuition, to recite with the fluency of language and purity of accent shown in the course of the performance of Rossetti's "pageant." Considerable interest must have been added to the girls' English studies by the knowledge that at the end of the year they would be able to disclose, in this pleasurable way, the progress they had made. When we remember the sordiness and monotony of the girls' daily occupations it is in the highest degree unkind to wish to deny them any relief, particularly when it is of an innocent and instructive character and under the best possible supervision.

Does Mrs. Lucas object to the physical exercises which form an important part of the curriculum of the Club, and which the girls get nowhere else?

Extravagance of dress, which Mrs. Lucas maintains is fostered by these displays, was not *en évidence* at the Theatre and is not encouraged at the Club.

The question of the girls being tempted from their homes and, as alleged, being brought up in ignorance of household duties has been debated before in your columns, and no useful purpose can by served by going over well-trodden ground, though I by no means give Mrs. Lucas right in this regard. But that the parents and relatives are not in sympathy with the work of the Clubs was, according to your report, amply disproved by the eager crowd of fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers (sweethearts, too, I imagine) that assailed the doors of the Royalty Theatre when the display was repeated in the evening for their benefit.

Cooking, needlework and dress-making are all taught at the Club and, speaking generally, I question whether a girl who has been brought up, during her most critical years, under the refining influences such as a club affords, with a high moral standard and with enlarged views of life, would not make a better wife and mother than one who knows no other world save that of the workshop and the one-roomed tenement, with no ideals up to which to live, with little or no religious training, with no knowledge of the beautiful in life.

In putting this question I sincerely trust that the support of such a veteran worker as Mrs. Lucas may yet be given to institutions of which she is now so ardent an opponent.

Yours obediently,
M.M.

West Hampstead.

SIR,—I have read with interest the letter signed "Helen Lucas," and quite agree with the opinions expressed by her. After paying one visit to this same Girls' Club, I made somewhat similar remarks, saying for working girls all that display seemed quite unnecessary, and was waste of money which could be much better employed.

Yours obediently,
COMMON SENSE.

### THE ORGANISATION OF OUR CHARITIES.

SIR,—I note with extreme pleasure your paragraph regarding the organisation of our charities, especially as only a very short time ago a letter of mine appeared in your columns advocating the co-ordination of

charitable effort through the Jewish Board of Guardians as a centrall distributing agency with the local benevolent societies as distributing branches.

The dangers I then pointed out arising from the independent work of the various benevolent bodies have been reiterated in your columns of this week; and now that the question has come more prominently before the community, I venture to think that a healthy discussion of the whole matter through the medium of your paper would lead to an incalculable amount of good and something practicable might be evolved from the numerous suggestions offered.

I hope to write you further on the subject which might afford a panacea for the evils of the present system.

Yours obediently,
SOL HEISER.

Haydon House, Victoria Park Road.

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### MR. S. S. OPPENHEIM ON RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

SIR,—The Committees of the Bayswater Synagogue Religion Classes and the Bayswater Jewish Schools have set an example to other schools by having observant Jews to preside at the annual distribution of prizes of these two schools. The Rev. the Chief Rabbi took the chair some short time back at the first named, and the Haham will follow by doing the same at the latter school. Let us hope other schools will follow these examples and invite no one to perform that function but observant members of the community who keep the precepts of our holy laws. I also include the Council of Jews' College. Let us be consistent; we have enough inconsistencies in the Jewish community of this country. I will give credit to those who deserve it, but will treat with utter contempt those who publicly create a Chillul Hashem.

On Sabbath Chanucah, at the Bayswater Synagogue, the Rev. Dr. Gollancz preached an excellent sermon to the children; the Shobbos afterwards, as I was going to synagogue I was upset, I will say disgusted, as close to my house at the corner of Clifton Gardens and Warwick Road, a stopping place for omnibuses, I saw two bright young boys with Singer's prayer books in their hands with a lady (I cannot say whether she was their mother as I was a stranger to them) step into an omnibus. I pitied the children that they had such parents. We have a cry for attractive services, but first instil an observant Jewish feeling in your boys and girls and then by all means have an attractive service if it is carried out by traditional sanction. We have Religion Classes attached to most of our synagogues. The teachers instil into the minds of the children the beauties and observant duties of Judaism at the school, and when they return home the parents set them an un-Jewish example. The children become bewildered between the two, and when they grow up they reject all. I will refer these parents to another excellent sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gollancz two weeks back on the keeping of Shobbos. In it that gentleman referred to the making of Kiddush and Habdalah, and explained the reason. I hope those who have neglected those beautiful ceremonies, if they are understood, will follow what Professor Gollancz explained, and that those parents who teach their children that Kiddush and Habdalah need not be attended to if it interferes with a concert or evening party, will attend to it themselves, and teach their children that it is their duty to sanctify and praise the Giver of all on the blessed Shobbos. On the Sabbath morning Kiddush, the Fourth Commandment, is recited, and after it is said, if they follow its teachings they will not desecrate the holy day. These ceremonies ought to be an attractive home service.

Yours obediently,
SAMUEL S. OPPENHEIM.

7, Clifton Gardens, W.

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### BABEL UND BIBEL.

SIR,—I would fain ask the hospitality of your columns for a few observations upon this subject which is exercising the minds of students the world over. I would like to state a few reasons which seem to me cogent to demonstrate the superiority of our Jewish records of the "Creation" to all others. The inexhaustible mass of the world's literature contains no history of the creation equal to ours. Nothing in my opinion testifies more strongly to the genuineness of the Bible record than the fact, that among the earliest nations of the earth have been found fragments of traditional legends in striking agreement with the Biblical account of the Creation. But the conception of antiquity was very imperfect.

In their records matter was regarded as eternal, whereas the opening words of the Bible affirm that matter was not co-existent with the Eternal, but was created by Him. Again, Genesis reveals a living and only God, while all other religions assert a plurality of divinities. The Babylonians and Assyrians laboriously stamped on their clay tablets and cylinders the legend of their countless greater and lesser gods. An Assyrian King tells us that his countrymen worshipped 65,000 great gods of heaven and earth.

Primeval revelations of the true God had everywhere become corrupted in the days of Moses. In Babylon there may have lingered a dim remembrance of the One Supreme God, but it was merely an esoteric and mysterious doctrine of the priests.

An extract from the Nineveh legend will show the striking contrast to the opening of Genesis. I shall venture with your permission to transcribe one of the tablets excavated from long-buried Babylon, quoted in Professor König's (Bonn) reply to Professor Delitzsch (in the *Reichsboten*):—

> When the upper region was not yet called Heaven.
> And the lower region was not yet called Apsu.
> Then the first-born ocean was their parent,
> The chaos of Tiamat gave birth to them all.
> And the waters were mixed in one (ocean waste)
> None of the Gods had yet been born.
> Their names were not spoken.
> They had . . . . no destiny. . . . .
> Then the great gods were created.
> Lakhmu and Lakahmu were born (first) and grew up.
> Then Ansar and Kisar were born.
> Long were the days, long the time till the Gods Anu (Bel and Ea) were born, etc.

In view of these tablets, what becomes of Professor Delitzsch's assertion that the ancient religion of Babylon was Monotheistic, and that the accounts in Genesis may have been borrowed from that and similar sources? While the first words of Genesis proclaim the one living God as the Creator of all things, but Himself uncreated, the Babylonian legend maintains the eternal pre-existence of matter, out of which the Divine emerges in process of evolution. Further, while the cuneiform inscriptions teach a plurality of Gods, our holy Bible knows *one only* God, the sole source of all that exists. In urging this irreconcilable contrast, I cannot do better than appeal to the verdict of Professor Max Müller, the greatest authority on comparative religion.

While all nations over the earth have developed a religious tendency which acknowledged a higher than human power in the Universe, *Israel* is the *only one* which has risen to the grandeur of conceiving this power as the One, *only living* God.

If we are asked how it was that Abraham possessed not only the primitive conception of the Divinity as He had revealed Himself to all mankind, but passed through the denial of all other gods, to the knowledge of the one God, we are content to answer it was by a special divine Revelation.

Yours obediently,
ISAAC LAZAROVITCH.

18, Hopefield Avenue, Kilburn.

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### THE PURIM SHEKEL AND CANCELLED SHEKOLIM.

SIR,—I crave your kind permission to remind all English Zionists, through the medium of your esteemed organ, not to neglect the disposal of Shekolim at the synagogues on Purim in view of the close association of that festival with the Shekel of the Sanctuary.

At the same time I beg your leave to turn their attention to the important fact that no Shekolim are valid unless provided with the inscription, "VIth Congress, 1903. קונגרס חששי תרס״ג," stamped by the Federation in English and Hebrew. All other Shekolim are cancelled, with the exception of the Shekolim ranging from No. 6925 to No. 7975, which had been issued previous to the passing of that rule.

Yours obediently,
N. VAL FINKENSTEIN,
Secretary, English Zionist Federation.

3, Commercial Street, E.

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### INSUFFICIENT SYNAGOGUE ACCOMMODATION IN THE EAST END.

SIR,—I wish to call attention to the fact that there is no synagogue accommodation in the neighbourhood of Bow, Bromley and Old Ford, to which districts, during the last few years, many hundreds of Jewish families have migrated from Whitechapel, Spitalfields and St. George's. Many go to the East London Synagogue, which is a good distance, whilst others go to no synagogue at all. As there are many well-to-do and middle-class Jews living in this neighbourhood, I think it is a disgrace to the community that there should be no synagogue accommodation for us.

I trust that some coreligionists will take the matter in hand, as I am sure they will meet with the support of many residents in this neighbourhood. I, for one, will heartily do my utmost to further the movement.

Yours obediently,
JACOB.

Bow, E.

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"The Purim Shilling."—"G. S. C." writes: In continuance of an old and interesting custom, the boys of the "Gates of Hope" School will, through the kindness of Sir Francis Montefiore, each receive on Sunday next a "Purim Box" in the shape of a new silver coin of the realm. From time immemorial the proceedings have ever partaken of the same character, and notwithstanding the onward march of time the routine has never varied. At eleven in the morning the lads assemble in the school playground, where silence is strictly enforced. Boots are generally inspected by the presiding master, and woe betide the boy whose footwear is not on speaking terms with the blacking brush! Prior to this inspection, it is, as can be imagined, an unusually edifying sight to note the efforts of a select few to impart the necessary gloss to their boots with the aid of a cap or scarf, vigorously applied. The result in most cases is, in more senses than one, not a brilliant success. This settled, the boys adjourn to the large classroom, there to await the coming of the worthy Secretary, whose subsequent arrival is greeted with a chorus of "Good morning, Sir," and a general doffing of caps. A weighty linen bag containing the shillings is deposited on the table, and its appearance is generally the signal for some highly original observations as to the number of coins it contains, and the weight thereof. The distribution occupies about an hour, and is generally performed by Mr. Samuel I. Cohen, who acts as the representative of Sir Francis. The lads then disperse. Some take their shilling home, where it is prized as a memento. Others—well, boys will be boys, and how many could resist the fascination of an exciting donkey-ride from one end of Thrawl Street to the other?

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### RECEIVED.

PENNY DINNERS: From Reggie's and Marjorie's money-box, £1 5s.
LONDON HOSPITAL: O. B. J., 2/6.
SOUP KITCHEN: O. B. J., 2/6.

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THE KING will shortly honour Lord and Lady Rothschild by a week-end visit at Tring Park.

THE PREMIER spent last week-end at Ascott, Leighton Buzzard, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild.

THE LORD MAYOR entertained a large company at dinner on Saturday night, at the Mansion House, to meet the Metropolitan Members of Parliament.

AMONG those present at the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor on Friday at the Mansion House were Lord Rothschild and Mrs. L. Samuel Montagu.

SIR SAMUEL and LADY MONTAGU celebrated yesterday week the forty-first anniversary of their wedding.


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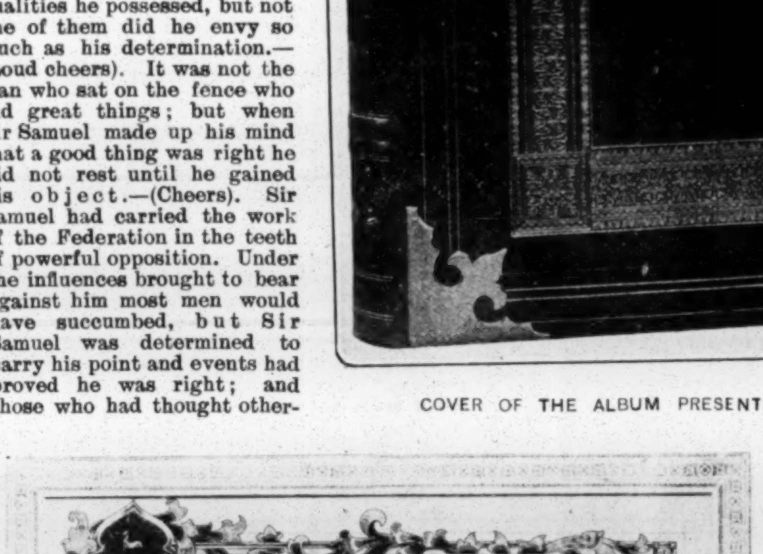
# Presentation to Sir Samuel Montagu by the Federation of Synagogues.

At the close of the meeting of the Board of the Federation of Synagogues on Tuesday at the Jewish Working Men's Club, an adjournment was made to the large hall for the purpose of the presentation by the members of the Federation to Sir Samuel Montagu of an album containing the address voted to him on his seventieth birthday.

Mr. HERMANN LANDAU, Vice-President, occupied the chair. A large number of members representing the various synagogues, as well as the Rev. A. Chaikin and several other ministers of the Federation, were present.

In making the presentation, Mr. LANDAU said he was old enough to remember the initiation of the Federation of Synagogues, and he could only say he knew of no man who could have carried the movement to such a successful issue except Sir Samuel Montagu. He had very great pleasure indeed, on behalf of himself and of the 1,300 signatories, who represented practically the Judaism of the East End of London, in presenting the album as a token of their gratitude for the immense benefit they had derived from Sir Samuel's great work. He had known Sir Samuel for something like thirty-eight years, and he had at various periods of his life envied many of the good qualities he possessed, but not one of them did he envy so much as his determination.—(Loud cheers). It was not the man who sat on the fence who did great things; but when Sir Samuel made up his mind that a good thing was right he did not rest until he gained his object.—(Cheers). Sir Samuel had carried the work of the Federation in the teeth of powerful opposition. Under the influences brought to bear against him most men would have succumbed, but Sir Samuel was determined to carry his point and events had proved he was right; and those who had thought otherwise must now acknowledge themselves to have been wrong. He did not wish to cast aspersions upon the United Synagogue, but he considered it a misnomer to call it "United" Synagogue when it only received into its fold those who were rich and could support themselves. The Federation was now in a position to pay its way: that he considered was a great achievement, and was entirely due to Sir Samuel Montagu. Sir Samuel had gathered together the flotsam and jetsam of Judaism, and Judaism would ever remember the part he had played in establishing the Federation. He was certain that the album would form a valuable memento to Sir Samuel of his connection with the Federation, and he hoped that the recipient would be spared to the community, and to his family for many years, and that his children's children would point to that album as a monument of a deed that would be ever memorable in Judaism.—(Cheers)—He was quite certain they had made a great mistake in selecting him to make the presentation; because he was incapable of adequately conveying to Sir Samuel their feelings of gratitude and admiration for the consistent and determined manner in which he had carried the Federation to its present success. He need not remind them that at the outset it had been a very considerable pecuniary burden to Sir Samuel, but never a word of complaint had passed his lips. He had lent his money willingly; the Federation of Synagogues had however not only to look after the living but also after the dead, and that duty likewise had not escaped Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU, who had presented the Federation with a costly burial ground. He remembered that the United Synagogue had thrown it in their teeth that the Jews of East London were paupers

COVER OF THE ALBUM PRESENTED TO SIR SAMUEL MONTAGU, BART.



חברת בני ישראל.

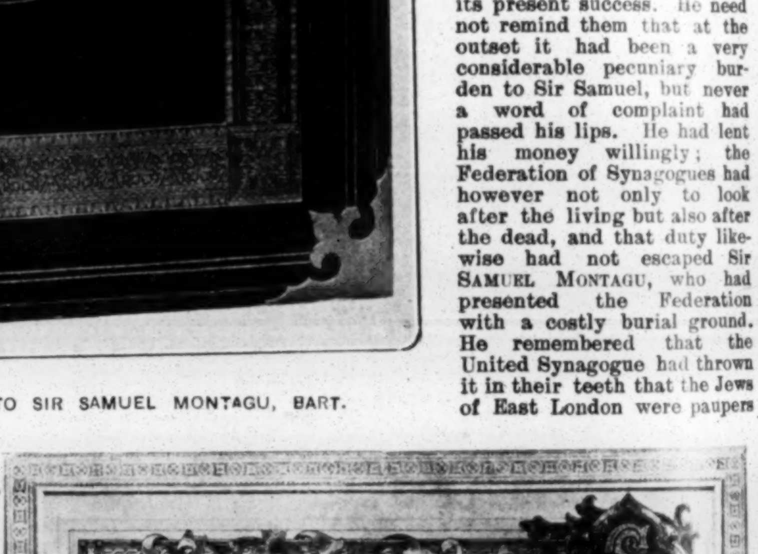
FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES.

To Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart., Founder and Acting President.

We, the undersigned being members of the Federation of Synagogues tender you our heartfelt congratulations on the 70th Anniversary of your Birthday.

We desire to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to express our high appreciation of your earnest and valued services in the community and especially among and for the benefit of the Working Classes and the members of the Federated Synagogues.

To particularise the good works you have carried out or assisted in carrying out would involve a review of the communal history of the past half century, and we must therefore content ourselves with referring very briefly to the arduous duties you have so conscientiously performed within our immediate knowledge.



Prominent among the many benefactions you have conferred on various classes in the community there will ever stand forth the foundation of the Federation of Synagogues of which you have been the Acting President since its establishment in 1887, and of whose affairs you have been the leader and guiding spirit.

The success attending your labours in connection with the "Federation of Synagogues" cannot be better proved than by its phenomenal expansion. There are now no less than 36 Federated Synagogues with a metropolitan membership exceeding 5000 individuals. The various objects for which the Organization was established and has striven have all been furthered to a considerable extent and the Federation of Synagogues is universally recognised as a great power for the preservation among the community of the traditional principles of our Religion in their integrity.

The Federation of Synagogues has under your influence raised the standard of Synagogal worship among the working classes, it has created new channels of self help and self dependence, and it has given to its constituent members a participating voice in the councils of the community. The sphere of its activity has extended to the Provinces and to-day some twenty congregations outside the metropolis directly co-operate in its organization.

We beg to ask your acceptance of this Album in which we have subscribed our names as a small token of the esteem and affection in which you are held by all of us.

We pray that you and your family, the members of which have so earnestly supported you in your labours for the benefit of the Jewish Community in this country, may be spared for many years of health and happiness and that you yourself may long continue to confer that distinction which you have bestowed on the Federation of Synagogues in the past by your conduct of its affairs as its President.

Dated this 21st day of December 5663 1902.

December 21st 1832 1902

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF FIRST TWO PAGES OF THE ALBUM PRESENTED TO SIR SAMUEL MONTAGU, BART.

and a burden to the United Synagogue, on account of the large number of charity funerals. There was now no necessity for that remark, and for that they had also to thank Sir Samuel. In conclusion, he cou'd only convey to Sir Samuel his sincere thanks, as well as those of every member of the Federation, and of every Jew in the East and other parts of London.—(Loud cheers).

Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU, on rising to respond, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said: I thank our Chairman for his kind, but too flattering words with regard to me, and I have to express to you also my warmest thanks. It is very kind of you to take so much trouble, and to go to so much expense in providing this beautiful album, and I shall prize it greatly, especially for the 1,300 signatures attached to it. If ever any of those signatories come to great distinction I should naturally attribute it to the influence of the Federation.—(Cheers and laughter). It certainly is not and cannot be on account solely of having reached my seventieth year that you make this presentation. People are arriving at seventy years of age almost daily, and their achievement remains unnoticed, and perhaps properly so. Because it is not a sign of wisdom to grow old, but a sign of wisdom to keep young, and if I felt I was growing old I should certainly ask you to look about for a much younger acting President of the Federation. I am very proud of this Federation.—(Cheers). I remember Mr. Landau and myself going down to the Spital Square Synagogue, sixteen or seventeen years ago, and having the first meeting with some of the Presidents of the East London Synagogues. When we had finished all we had to do and say, and were going home, Mr. Landau did not express any sanguine anticipations. He was afraid it would be impossible to weld the various discordant elements together; but I never had any of those fears, and I believe my fellow-Jews in East London were actuated by three motives in coming together as the Federation. They thought the diverse nationalities might not agree together; and they thought, as you thought, that after all we are one race, and that covers everything. Then again you all felt it was perhaps to the advantage of yourselves and of England that you and your descendants should be British residents and British citizens; and perhaps you thought you should sink those minor differences as to what countries you were natives of. The third reason that must have prevailed among you all was that combination is the great secret of success. Without combination you cannot do much good, but with combination you may attain everything you desire—(Cheers). I see that this Federation has spread out to the North, to the East and to the West; I do not think we have done much in the South, but I suppose that will come in the future. Whenever we have got a sufficient number of working-class Jews—because I hold that the working-class Jews are the backbone of Judaism—(Cheers)—we are glad to welcome them and assist them in establishing a synagogue wherever it may be in order to strengthen the Federation and to benefit those who apply to us. I was warned that a body like the Federation would be narrow-minded and overrule everything. I never found a more orderly and peaceful body of men than the members of the Federation. If I am called before the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration I shall give them the benefit of my experience.—(Loud cheers.) In their homes, I have at times shared their pleasures, and occasionally—I am glad only occasionally—I have shared their troubles. The Jews have very few enemies taking them altogether; they have no greater enemies in this country than perhaps the Irish have. I always say that if angels of heaven were to come to a country in the guise of working men, they would not be welcomed by the working men of the country.—(Cheers.) I thank you very much for your attendance here and for this beautiful present you have given me, and I thank you once more and my good old friend, Mr. Hermann Landau—(cheers)—for the kind expressions and good wishes with which he has presented it.—(Loud and continued cheering).

The proceedings, which were brief but enthusiastic, then terminated.

The address of congratulation to Sir Samuel Montagu is conveyed in an illuminated album of massive and elaborate proportions. It consists of nineteen pages of vellum in gold-embossed French mounts, bound with a splendid skin of dark red Russia leather, richly tooled with fine gold ornament, within which a sunk panel of crimson velvet contains an inscription in the centre of a double triangle of silver gilt, pierced and richly engraved, the same metal being used for four pretty corners to match. On the first page a lifelike portrait of Sir Samuel is introduced in a unique frame of illuminated scroll work. The second and third pages, which face each other, are occupied by the address, and, on medallions and ribbons introduced into bold flowing ornament, are displayed the arms and monogram of the recipient, the dates of Sir Samuel's birthday and seventieth anniversary and of the Federation of Synagogues, both in the Civil and Jewish years. The two succeeding pages, in ornamental borders, contain the signatures of the following honorary and other officers:—Hon. President, Lord Rothschild; Vice-President, Mr. H. Landau; Treasurers, Messrs. M. Moses and [illegible] Weber; Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Gilbert E. Samuel and Co.; Hon. Architect, Mr. Lewis Solomon; Auditors, Messrs. M. Harris, J. Houtman and Alfred Henry; Minister, the Rev. Avigdor Chaikin; Maggid, Ch. Z. Maccoby; Elders, Messrs. [illegible] Alexander, J. M. Lissack, J. Levy, S. S. Oppenheim and S. Strelitskie; Secretary, Mr. Joseph E. Blank. Then follow the signatures of the members of the Board, the list of Federated Synagogues represented and the signatures, some 1,300 in number, of the subscribers, each under the name of their respective synagogues and headed by the office-holders. Altogether the album is a beautiful specimen of the illuminator's art. It has given the greatest satisfaction and reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London Wall, who carried out the entire work.

## The Election of Minister of the Dalston Synagogue.

Dissatisfaction has prevailed recently among a section of the members of the Dalston Synagogue in consequence of a report having gained currency that the Board of Management intend to submit to the seatholders the name of one candidate only for election as Minister. Four gentlemen were selected from among the applicants, of whom three are English, and at present hold ministerial appointments, whilst the fourth is a German, a stranger to this country. It is the latter gentleman whom the Board of Management are believed to have selected, and in view of this decision the following requisition was sent to the Board:—

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE DALSTON (POET'S ROAD) SYNAGOGUE.

We, the undersigned, seatholders of the synagogue, hereby request you to convene a general meeting of its seatholders to enable them to consider whether the Board of Management should be instructed: (a) To select and put forward for election one candidate only for the office of Minister; or (b) To select not less than two candidates, so that the seatholders may themselves decide who is to be their future Minister.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1903.

The requisition received seventy-seven signatures in two days, and its promoters aver that three times this number could have been secured had time permitted. In response to the requisition a general meeting of the seatholders has been convened for Sunday next at noon.

**London County Council.**—Mr. A. L. Cohen has been elected a member of the Finance Committee, and Sir Philip Magnus to represent the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities.

## Board of Deputies.

We understand that Mr. Leopold de Rothschild will be nominated for the vice-presidency of the Board of Deputies, and that he has intimated his willingness to accept that office if elected.

We are requested to state that the next meeting of the Board will be held on the 22nd inst.

## Jewish Religious Union.

The Committee of the Jewish Religious Union, at their meeting on the 9th inst., decided to recommend to the members of the Union the acceptance of the Scheme of the Council of the West London Synagogue for the holding of the Jewish Religious Union services at the Berkeley Street Synagogue. Subject to the decision of the seatholders of that synagogue, convened for the 29th inst., the members of the Union will be summoned early in April to consider the Scheme.

The controversy on the subject of the Union has attracted considerable attention in Melbourne. Many columns of the *Jewish Herald* are filled with letters from correspondents who introduce into their communications copious extracts from the *Jewish Chronicle*. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Abrahams (brother of Mr. Israel Abrahams) preached on "The New Movement" at the Bourke Street Synagogue. The attitude which the rev. gentleman took up may be inferred from the concluding sentences of the sermon: As for the synagogue service, our present ritual has contributed in no small degree to the preservation of our Holy Faith amid the nations of the earth. And its influence will continue unabated if we conscientiously strive to serve God, not after the fashion of faddists, but in the terms with which Moses approached Pharaoh—"as the Eternal commands us."

## Dr. Max Nordau on Jewish Popular Universities.

In our issue of January 30th our Paris correspondent described the aims and objects of the Jewish Popular University which was about to be opened in the French capital. The inaugural ceremony took place a fortnight ago with Dr. Alexander Marmorek (of the Pasteur Institute), President, in the Chair.

Dr. MAX NORDAU was the principal speaker. He said: The position of a Popular University in relation to instruction is uncertain. It is a young work. But the Popular University is a characteristic mark of democracy, which tends more and more to conquer the universe. The Popular University is the necessary complement to the elementary school which teaches the future citizen to read, but does not give him the political education necessary to adapt his mind to habits engendered by liberty. The Popular University certainly has its faults, such as the tendency (inherent in all non-methodical teaching) to superficiality. But on the whole they are trifling. Popular Universities existed among the Jews in Palestine. The great schools in Jerusalem, Babylon, Pumbeditha, like the academies of the Greek peripatetics, were in reality Popular Universities largely open to all comers. If it were asked: Is a Popular University necessary at the present day? he would reply without hesitation, yes. The public to which the Jewish Popular University appeals is a special public. It is recruited from the victims of intolerance in countries which geographically are in Europe, but which a moralist would erase from the map of Europe. On arriving in countries where liberty reigns, those exiles are out of their element, they know neither the country, nor its language, nor its habits. A place must therefore be created for them where they will find themselves at home, where everything will be familiar to them, where they will meet with kindred sentiments and aspirations. Moreover, the University will be of incontestable practical utility; the Jewish immigrants will there be taught the French language, Hebrew, the language which is sacred to all Jews, and the history of our people which always remains young. The Popular University is a Zionist undertaking. It has been founded by Zionist students, who have gone to the people, not in order to create a political *clientèle*, as certain intellectual Frenchmen have done, but to serve them. "We do not ask those who come to us," said Dr. Nordau in conclusion, "whether they are Zionists. Everyone who says the Shemang is our brother. But we are sure that the mere fact of their being among us, of experiencing our ardour and enthusiasm, will suffice to win over our guests to the Zionist cause."

**Dr. Nordau's Favourite Biblical Text.**—Dr. Max Nordau, having been asked by a contributor to the *Sunday Magazine* for his favourite text in the Bible, replied as follows: The Bible has been my constant companion since my early childhood. The effects of the Word upon me have been different at different times of my life, but I have never ceased reading it. Job, Ecclesiastes, and the Psalms occupy the highest rank in my estimation, and the Psalm I prefer to all others is the Ninetieth, on the fragility of human life. I know this Psalm, like many others, by heart, and quote it very often.

**Central Synagogue.**—The election of a Minister, Preacher and Reader, and a Secretary will be held on Sunday morning. The following report of the Board of Management has been circulated among the Seatholders: The Board, acting in conjunction with the Advisory Committee appointed by the Resolution of the Seatholders at the General Meeting held on Sunday, the 9th November, 1902, have by a considerable majority selected the Rev. Michael Adler, B.A., the present Minister of the Hammersmith Synagogue, for formal election by the Seatholders. The Board (with the sanction of the Council of the United Synagogue) recommend Mr. L. J. Salomons, for formal election as Secretary. Mr. Salomons has discharged the duties of the Secretarial office for the past six years to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

**London Hospital.**—The Duke of Cambridge, the President of the London Hospital, has accepted an invitation to be present at the dinner which the Lord Mayor is giving at the Mansion House on Monday, May 4th, in support of the Hospital. Large donations have been received by the Lord Mayor from City Companies and others in response to his appeal. In the report adopted at the General Court, held last week, it is stated that no less than 1,404 Jews were received as in-patients during the year with due observance of their religious scruples.

**School Board for London.**—Lady Magnus has been re-appointed a manager of the Gravel Lane group of schools.—Messrs. L. London and Sons, 34-38, Stoney Lane, Houndsditch, have successfully tendered for the supply of part of the clothing to the industrial schools for the year ending March, 1904.

# BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE.

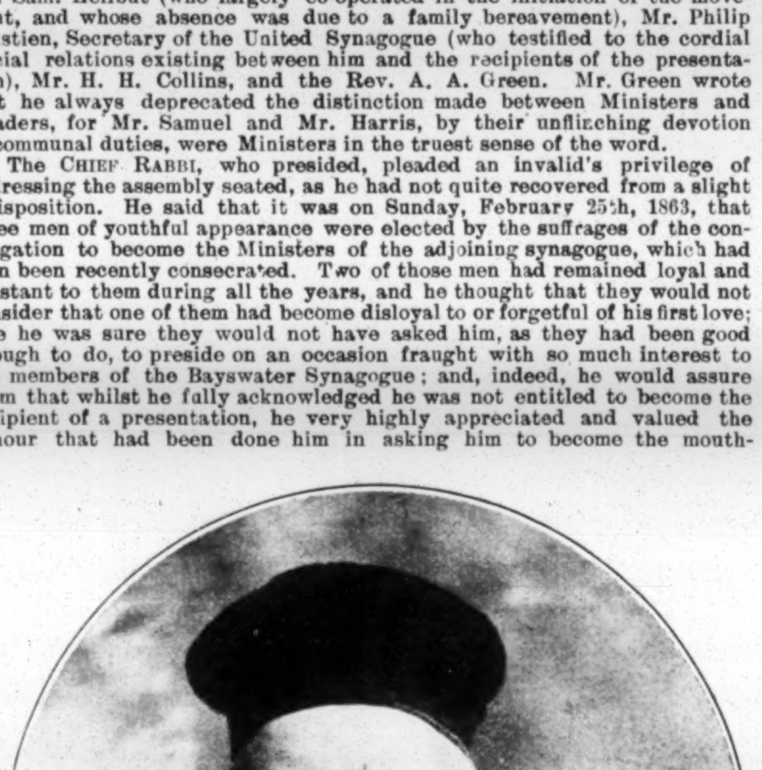
## PRESENTATIONS TO THE REVS. I. SAMUEL AND R. HARRIS.

On Sunday last, at the Class Rooms of the Bayswater Synagogue, a presentation was made to the Revs. Isaac Samuel and Raphael Harris in commemoration of the completion of forty years in the service of the synagogue. The day was also the seventieth anniversary of Mr. Samuel's birthday. There was a large gathering present, which included Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., Mr. Albert E. Jessel, Mr. Henry Lucas, past and present Honorary Officers of the synagogue, and many others.

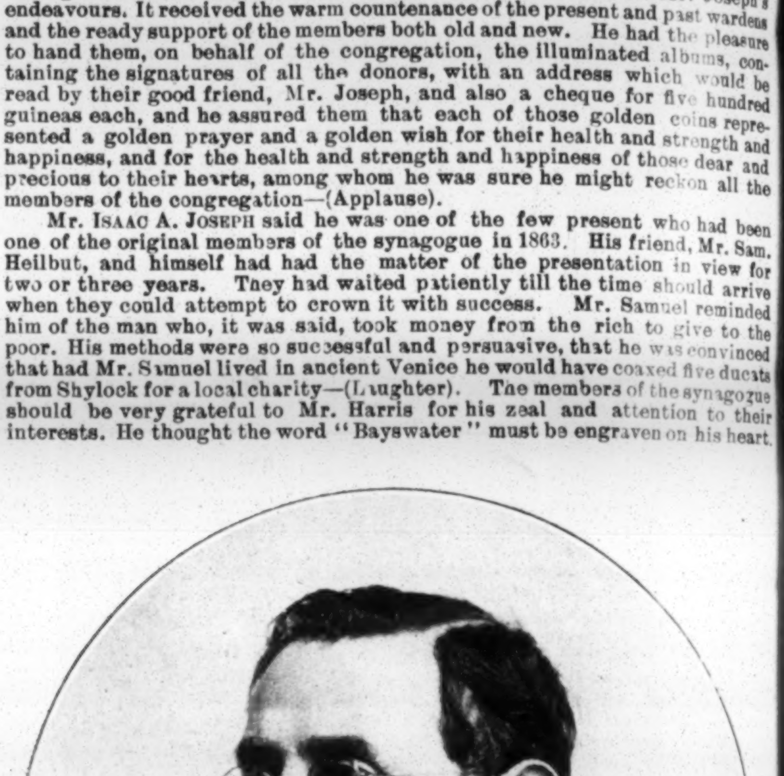
Mr. Isaac A. Joseph read letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Sam. Heilbut (who largely co-operated in the initiation of the movement, and whose absence was due to a family bereavement), Mr. Philip Ornstien, Secretary of the United Synagogue (who testified to the cordial official relations existing between him and the recipients of the presentation), Mr. H. H. Collins, and the Rev. A. A. Green. Mr. Green wrote that he always deprecated the distinction made between Ministers and Readers, for Mr. Samuel and Mr. Harris, by their unflinching devotion to communal duties, were Ministers in the truest sense of the word.

The Chief Rabbi, who presided, pleaded an invalid's privilege of addressing the assembly seated, as he had not quite recovered from a slight indisposition. He said that it was on Sunday, February 25th, 1863, that three men of youthful appearance were elected by the suffrages of the congregation to become the Ministers of the adjoining synagogue, which had then been recently consecrated. Two of those men had remained loyal and constant to them during all the years, and he thought that they would not consider that one of them had become disloyal to or forgetful of his first love; else he was sure they would not have asked him, as they had been good enough to do, to preside on an occasion fraught with so much interest to the members of the Bayswater Synagogue; and, indeed, he would assure them that whilst he fully acknowledged he was not entitled to become the recipient of a presentation, he very highly appreciated and valued the honour that had been done him in asking him to become the mouthpiece of the congregation. Addressing Mr. Samuel and Mr. Harris, he continued that it was to him a source of vivid gratification to offer to them the heartfelt and sincere congratulations of the members of the synagogue on their entering upon the fortieth year of their ministrations within the adjoining House of God; and to congratulate Mr. Samuel on his, that day, having concluded the seventieth year of his life. To both he would convey the high sense which the congregation entertained of the zeal and devotion which they had brought to bear upon the discharge of their manifold duties. He might speak upon this theme with some little authority, for during two-thirds of the period they had been at the synagogue, he had been closely associated with them in those ministrations, bound as they were by common love and veneration for the synagogue, and linked together by sentiments of sincere friendship and mutual regard. Those were, indeed, the happiest days of his life, days upon which he should always look back with lingering regret. Some of them there present would remember how from one Sabbath to the other the synagogue was filled with crowds of worshippers—he hoped and believed devout worshippers. That was, indeed, a delightful overcrowding, a delicious congestion. He well remembered on one of those mornings a worshipper, a veritable "man of wrath," stepping up to their then Warden—their dear friend Mr. David Benjamin—and asking him in somewhat angry tones: "Who, Sir, is responsible for the vile ventilation of this building?" "The number of people who are in it," mildly answered Mr. Benjamin. This satisfactory state of things was due, no doubt, in a great measure to the fact that the services were well ordered and offered up impressively. But it was primarily due to the circumstance that Mr. Samuel and Mr. Harris, by their assiduous visitation and by their constant intercourse with the congregants, watched zealously and jealously over the attendance at synagogue. The members realised that they had in them friends upon whom they could rely amid life's fitful changes, that they would be with them at their joys and at their sorrows, pointing to the only source of all comfort and all happiness. The congregation also knew that whilst their duties commenced at the reading-desk and at the office-table they were not permitted to end there. They fully recognised the fact that they were at all times ready to succour the needy, the poor, and him that had no helper. They gratefully recognised the fact that Mr. Samuel had now lovingly ministered for a long period of years to those whose mental light had unhappily failed, so that by the desire of the London County Council he had been appointed Jewish Chaplain to the Colney Hatch Asylum. They also fully recognised and gratefully acknowledged his untiring zeal on behalf of the deaf-mutes of their community. They gratefully acknowledged that Mr. Harris had been a constant and faithful visitor of the sick in the London Hospital—a most arduous task. He had now been connected for many years with the Bayswater Jewish Schools, which had found in him an indefatigable Honorary Secretary and helper. No wonder that acts such as these endeared them warmly to their congregation. No wonder that when it was realised that the synagogue had been in existence for forty years, a strong desire was manifested to signalise the occasion by a testimonial. The movement was initiated by Mr. Isaac Joseph and their friend, Mr. Samuel Heilbut, the cause of whose absence they deplored. It was carried through with that strenuousness which had characterised all Mr. Joseph's endeavours. It received the warm countenance of the present and past wardens and the ready support of the members both old and new. He had the pleasure to hand them, on behalf of the congregation, the illuminated albums, containing the signatures of all the donors, with an address which would be read by their good friend, Mr. Joseph, and also a cheque for five hundred guineas each, and he assured them that each of those golden coins represented a golden prayer and a golden wish for their health and strength and happiness, and for the health and strength and happiness of those dear and precious to their hearts, among whom he was sure he might reckon all the members of the congregation—(Applause).

Mr. Isaac A. Joseph said he was one of the few present who had been one of the original members of the synagogue in 1863. His friend, Mr. Sam. Heilbut, and himself had had the matter of the presentation in view for two or three years. They had waited patiently till the time should arrive when they could attempt to crown it with success. Mr. Samuel reminded him of the man who, it was said, took money from the rich to give to the poor. His methods were so successful and persuasive, that he was convinced that had Mr. Samuel lived in ancient Venice he would have coaxed five ducats from Shylock for a local charity—(Laughter). The members of the synagogue should be very grateful to Mr. Harris for his zeal and attention to their interests. He thought the word "Bayswater" must be engraven on his heart.



The Rev. I. SAMUEL.



The Rev. R. HARRIS.

He read the text of the addresses as follows:—

5623—5663.

TO THE REVEREND ISAAC SAMUEL,

Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue.

We, the undersigned members of the Bayswater Synagogue, past as well as present, offer you our most sincere and hearty congratulations on the completion of the seventieth year of your age. Your birthday being coeval with the year which marks the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the Synagogue, we take the opportunity of adding our felicitations on this happy event, which is rendered more noteworthy by the fact that you, together with your esteemed colleague, the Rev. Raphael Harris, have been for the whole of that long period a Minister of the Synagogue, in which your impressive reading and tuneful vocalisation have charmed the ears of two and even of three generations of worshippers. In commemoration of this twofold anniversary, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying cheque, together with our earnest and heartfelt wishes that you may be spared for many years to enjoy the blessings of health, the love of those most dear to you and the high esteem that you have earned from all classes of the community, and that strength may be granted to you to continue your public ministrations, and to carry on further the career of usefulness and benevolence, which has made your name a household word as the pioneer of all charitable and communal work.

March, 5663—1903.

[The names of the signatories follow.]

5623—5663.

TO THE REVEREND RAPHAEL HARRIS,

Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue.

We, the undersigned members of the Bayswater Synagogue, both past and present, beg to offer you our hearty and sincere congratulations on the approaching fortieth anniversary of the opening of the Synagogue, of which, in conjunction with your esteemed colleague, the Rev. Isaac Samuel, you have been the beloved and respected Minister during the entire period since its consecration. Your long and faithful services, your pre-eminent qualities as a reader, and your zeal and courtesy in carrying out your secretarial duties have endeared you to two or even three generations of worshippers, and it is no exaggeration to say that the prosperity of the Synagogue has been attributable in no small degree to your unceasing efforts in its behalf. In commemoration of the happy event, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying cheque, together with our earnest and heartfelt wishes that you may be spared for many years to continue your ministrations, to enjoy the blessings of health and the affection of your family and friends, to remain the participator in our pleasures, and the kind sympathiser with our sorrows, and to be regarded as heretofore as one

of the most devoted and efficient of that ardent body of workers, the Clergy of the United Synagogue.

March, 5663—1903.

[The names of the signatories follow.]

The Rev. I. Samuel, whose rising was the signal for prolonged applause, spoke with considerable emotion. He said he was sure they would believe him when he said that he found himself quite unable to give expression to the heartfelt gratitude he experienced for the great honour and the splendid gift of which they had been pleased to make his esteemed colleague and himself the fortunate recipients, and for their congratulations to him personally on the completion of his seventieth year. While he was most anxious to bring home to their minds the assurance that he was penetrated with the very deepest gratitude for that manifestation of their regard, the emotion by which he was overwhelmed almost deprived him of speech, and certainly rendered his desire to voice his gratitude in adequate and suitable terms well nigh impossible. This demonstration of their kindness overpowered and unnerved him, and he must, therefore, rely on their indulgence, and begged them to add to their kindness on that occasion by accepting his feeble words in the spirit in which they were spoken. His first impulse and his first duty on that, his seventieth birthday, was to give thanks to God for having given him life, preserved him and enabled him to arrive at that season—to him a very happy one. This evidence of their good feeling had touched him very, very deeply. He appreciated to the very highest degree the enthusiasm which had been brought to that movement by all those who had co-operated with his old and valued friends, Mr. Isaac Joseph and Mr. Samuel Heilbut. His thanks were boundless. He had been deeply moved by the kind words of his dear colleague and friend, the Rev. Dr. Gollancz, in his kindly references to that function from the pulpit the previous day, and he thanked all his friends who had sent him many letters and telegrams of congratulation. It was a great pleasure to have at least one of his sons present to share in his joy and to carry away with him the remembrance of the enthusiasm of that meeting. He saw the face of his brother beaming with gladness, and knew that his children abroad were with him in spirit. Too great and flattering an estimate had been made of his conduct—(No, no.) He did not pretend to lay claim to the high praise which his old and revered friend Dr. Adler had so kindly and eloquently expressed. It was to be expected that, influenced by the unbroken friendship that had existed between them for so many years, by the fact that they had been associated as colleagues for something like 30 years, animated by the same desire, cultivating the same object—the development and progress of the synagogue—it was to be expected, having regard to these circumstances, that he should be somewhat partial in his references to his old colleague. He did not find fault with him for that. He had never known Dr. Adler to speak aught but good of anyone—(Hear, hear). If he deserved but an infinitesimal portion of the encomiums they had bestowed upon him, he should be quite content, for he had simply done what he considered his duty—(Hear, hear). It was a great happiness, a great pleasure to find oneself possessed of so many friends—friends who took so considerate a view of one's conduct. For what did that manifestation mean, what did that gathering imply? It meant that they were good enough to consider that his life had not been altogether fruitless and his work had not been entirely barren in its results, and that they generously accorded to it the priceless reward of their sanction and approval. If he might put this interpretation on the manifestation, if he might be allowed to put that construction on the motives which prompted and underlied that gathering, then indeed had he cause to be grateful, and they could not be surprised if he failed to find appropriate words in which to give expression to the feelings which dominated him at that moment. Gratitude such as he felt could not be translated into speech. He recognised and acknowledged with the fullest sincerity the sympathy, encouragement and cordial support that had been uniformly accorded him by his congregants and by the Wardens and Committee of the synagogue both past and present. He was sensible of the loyal co-operation that had been given him by his esteemed colleagues. He knew the influence the advantages he had mentioned had exercised on his work, making it a labour of love, a privilege, an abiding pleasure. The responsibility of his position had ever been present to his mind; he had endeavoured to live up to the life of an orthodox Jewish minister, and had been desirous to be of service to the community, anxious that his work might leave some indelible mark behind it. He took no credit for that. He had simply done his duty. They had the right to demand no less from their ministers. When they accorded to them their approbation, it strengthened their title to their services, and also to their thanks. He then made feeling reference to the loss sustained by the Synagogue in the death of Mr. Joseph F. Moss. Continuing he claimed that the interests, the reputation, the honour of the Bayswater Synagogue had ever occupied the forefront of his thoughts; the welfare of his congregants had been his very first consideration. He ventured to say that the morning's proceedings might be considered an object lesson to those who took up the profession of Ministers of religion—an object lesson teaching them with the most emphatic force that devotion to duty and earnestness in their work, gained the hearts and the appreciation of those for whom they laboured and were a sure passport to their respect and esteem. They were living in very serious and critical times, when allegiance to their ancient faith and attachment to the synagogue threatened to become undermined and weakened. Many weighty social and religious problems pressed for solution. More than ever did they require Jewish ministers, אנשי חיל, worthy, valiant, God-fearing men, conscientious and unselfish, men who, by the purity of their lives, by their lofty moral and religious example and instruction, by their consistency, by their evident and transparent earnestness, might win the hearts and the confidence of their congregants, strengthening them in their adherence to our holy faith and in the observance of its precepts, and retaining them under the benign and chastening influence of religion and the synagogue. God grant that such ministers might never be lacking in the Jewish community, and that the reproach of indifference to their religion might be wiped away for ever, that their synagogues be thronged from Sabbath to Sabbath with earnest and devout worshippers! Kindly allusion had been made to his work among the poor and the afflicted. He could only hope that he had been of some practical service to the poor. His work for the Deaf and Dumb Home always brought its own reward in the satisfaction derived from helping to mitigate the affliction of the deaf mute, and the success the institution had achieved, with which they were good enough to identify his name. He could not sit down without assuring them that the memory of that demonstration of their goodwill and grand celebration of his birthday would afford him great happiness in the declining years of his life, and that the words so kindly spoken on their behalf, and so cordially endorsed by themselves, had sunk deeply into his heart, and would be treasured as a precious possession to the last moment of his existence. He remembered with what anxiety he had entered upon the duties of his sacred office nearly 44 years ago, and how fervently he prayed that God might lead him into the right path. Could they not realize his feelings that moment, when he was encouraged to believe that his desire had in some measure been accomplished, and he was permitted to enjoy the esteem and regard of his congregants, and, as had been kindly said, of many dear friends, outside the limits of his synagogue? He could only hope and pray that he might be spared for some years yet to devote himself with his colleagues to the service of the community. In any event the Bayswater Synagogue and its beloved congregants would always have a warm place in his heart, his fervent prayer for their prosperity and happiness. To the last moment that it might please God to prolong his life he would be inspired with the profoundest gratitude for the affectionate regard that had been accorded to him by his congregants throughout his connection with the synagogue, an affectionate regard of which that spontaneous manifestation and splendid gift were a significant and most gratifying proof, and of which that beautiful album and its contents would be cherished by him and by his family as a gracious and permanent embodiment. He thanked them again for their kindness, and assured them that his fervent prayer would be that the blessing of God might rest on the synagogue and on its worshippers, and on the whole House of Israel—(Loud applause).

The Rev. R. Harris, who was cordially greeted, said that he could not pretend to follow in the footsteps of his esteemed colleague who had enchanted them with his eloquence. The functions he usually exercised were those of sitting silent at a table and hearing what other men had to say, and then putting down in a few words the pith and outcome of their discussion. He could only offer them, in a very few words, his deep gratitude for the kind words which Dr. Adler, in the course of his address, had been pleased to speak of his past services, and to Mr. Joseph and the other gentlemen who had been associated with him in the efforts that they had made to assure him of their esteem and substantial regard. He had endeavoured to discharge his duty, to take an interest in the welfare of the synagogue, and look after its concerns. He was pleased to know he had merited their esteem and acknowledgements. He had to thank his colleagues, both past and present, for the friendship and cordiality that had marked their intercourse. He did not think that he had ever had one word of difference with them—(Hear, hear). His heart was too full to express his gratitude and he could only ask them to receive his sincere thanks and acknowledgements for all their kindness.—(Applause).

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Lawrance Jacob and seconded by Mr. Nelson Samuel, was accorded Mr. Isaac A. Joseph, Hon. Secretary of the Testimonial Committee, and a similar compliment to Dr. Adler, for presiding, was paid on the motion of Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen, M.P., seconded by Mr. Henry Lucas. Mr. Cohen, in the course of his remarks, said that their having Prof. Gollancz as their minister largely removed the cause they felt for regretting Dr. Adler's leaving them. Dr. Adler, briefly replying, said that he hoped he might be allowed to fill a like position when a similar presentation should be made to his learned successor at the Synagogue, the Rev. Prof. Dr. Gollancz. All the speakers referred in complimentary terms to the recipients of the presentation. After Mr. Samuel and Mr. Harris had received the personal congratulations of those present, the meeting came to an end.

The illuminated addresses were executed in album form which, although carried out on similar lines, were in the principal features of the design quite different, the binding of one being navy-blue Levant Morocco and of the other dark red Russia—both handsomely tooled in fine ornament with the monogram of each recipient worked in coloured leathers in the centre. The illumination, which consisted of five pages fixed in French mounts with a light ornament worked in burnished gold thereon, in harmony with the ornamentation on the cover, was of the Fourteenth Century period, being in rich deep colouring on light tints which toned the work perfectly, the title pages in particular being beautiful specimens of design and workmanship. The address on the two succeeding pages was in very legible lettering, while the names of the subscribers (nearly three hundred in number) followed, each page being set off with graceful scroll ornament. The work was executed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

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The Rev. Professor Dr. Gollancz, at the close of his sermon at the Bayswater Synagogue on Saturday last on the subject of the Tabernacle, made allusion to the following day's presentation in these terms:—And when one calls to mind the Sacred House in which each congregation of Jews and Jewesses assembles, must not our thoughts naturally associate with that Sacred House the men who labour to conduct its services and otherwise minister for its welfare in the spirit of faithfulness and devotion? Dear congregants! It is our wont occasionally to make some brief reference from this pulpit to important events in the community or in the congregation, or even to events of general unsectarian interest in which we Jews feel equally with our fellow-citizens of other creeds. Unfortunately, it is to unpleasant incidents that our remarks at the close of our Sabbath sermon are as a rule directed. I am sure you will feel with me that a pleasing and joyous circumstance in the internal life of this congregation should not be allowed to pass without some utterance from the occupant of the pulpit to-day. I do not wish to anticipate the encomiums which, I am sure, will be passed to-morrow within the precincts of this synagogue upon the united efforts of the two respected officials who, for the past forty years, since the erection of the Bayswater Synagogue, have laboured with all the zeal and fervour which they could command in the interests of this synagogue which was, and is, still, so dear to their hearts. The mere fact that they have been able conjointly to discharge the onerous duties connected with their respective offices for so long a period—a fact, with one exception, unprecedented in the annals of modern synagogue administration—is in itself a proof that the blessing of Heaven has rested upon their labours, and been a potent factor in the power for good which this congregation has always exerted in the midst of the larger community of the Metropolis. But it is not the term of years which they have served in this congregation and outside this congregation which it is intended to commemorate; it is the manner in which that service has been rendered, the conscientiousness and punctiliousness which that service has exhibited, that has evoked the esteem and gratitude of the members of this synagogue and influenced them to give practical evidence of that esteem and gratitude on the morrow of this "Sabbath of Remembrance." Though the appreciation of the services of public men may not be altogether absent, and may at times be called to remembrance, it frequently happens that the practical evidence of that appreciation proceeds with a slow foot and often comes too late. There are many lessons, dear brethren, which this interesting commemoration suggests, but this is not the place to enter fully into such considerations. There is one, however, which is too patent to be overlooked, and may fitly be referred to this day. It matters not what the institution is, whether it be religious or secular, whether it be public or private, provided those who are appointed to work in its interests discharge their duties in the fear of Heaven, and join together in the spirit of harmony and concord for the welfare of the body which they have been called upon to serve, that institution is bound to prosper, and all those connected with it participate in the general advantage. It is but natural that in the course of forty years many changes should have supervened upon this congregation; founders and older members have been withdrawn from the gaze of man, others have removed from the district—the general spirit of competition infects even synagogue management nowadays—yet what matters it when true religion is held in view, and the ultimate aim of a synagogue is considered and furthered? Though the surplus in the balance sheet be not as great as in years gone by,

as long as there always remains some little balance to the credit of the moral and religious estimates of this synagogue let us rest content; and while praying that many years of active service may yet be granted by Heaven to the two members of the Anglo-Jewish clergy whom this congregation delights to honour, let all who are attached to this congregation, whether as honorary or salaried officers, let all who worship here, men, women, and children, unite in one effort to uphold the traditions of this holy house, to work in the spirit of those who have gone before, for the greater glory of Judaism and the sanctification of God's holy name. Amen!

## Immigration.

The Recorder of London, as reported in several of the newspapers, made a statement in charging the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, which seems to us extremely rash. It was to the effect that George Chapman, who is alleged to have murdered three women, was a Polish or Russian Jew. His lordship also said that the true name of George Chapman was Severin Klosowski. Some time ago several papers fell into the mistake of saying that Severin Klosowski was a Polish Jew, but in general, corrected their statement with great readiness on our making it known that his birth certificate had been inspected by the Rev. F. L. Cohen, and that he was there described as a Roman Catholic. The *Daily Chronicle* published the birth certificate in full. It is headed, "Extract from birth certificate, Civil Register, Roman Catholic denomination, issued from the Register of Kolo;" and it stated that the wife of Antonio Klosowski had on 14th December, 1865, given birth to a child named Severin. This certificate was found upon George Chapman, of the Crown public-house, Borough High Street, and the Crown have assumed that he is Severin Klosowski; but that he is also a Jew there seems little or no reason to suppose. In fact all that the certificate suggests is that its owner was a Roman Catholic, as many Poles are. Jews have quite enough to answer for without being identified with all the crime committed by foreigners. It is to be expected that Sir Forrest Fulton will take an early opportunity of investigating the facts concerned with the origin of Klosowki, and will, if he finds that matters are as we state, make the *amende honorable* with the same publicity which attended his mistaken utterance. It will be remembered that he was betrayed into a similar mistake as to two men named Czilinski. On that occasion we wrote: "Sir Forrest Fulton has had during his whole career many Jewish friends and admirers. Is it too much to hope that some of them will point out to him that even if true, such utterances as those put into his mouth are like the introduction of a match into a powder magazine, and that when they are unjustified by the facts, the regret at having said anything approaching them may in future be poignant?"

The *Spectator* writes:—

The reason which lies at the back of the agitation is the one that is most creditable to the immigrant. Poor as he doubtless is, he does not mean to remain poor. He gives his whole mind to raising himself out of the condition in which he found himself on landing. Nor has he, it is needless to say, the faintest consideration for the workmen who are in possession of the field. They are rivals, and he knows of no code of law or honour which prevents him from profiting at their expense. All this may be conceded, but hardly without entailing some very inconvenient consequences. If we begin to protect labour against competition, where are we to stop? If it is expedient to protect labour against the competition of the maker of goods, why is it inexpedient to protect it against the manufactured article? These aliens are said to have introduced at least one new industry into London, that of cheap tailoring. If the native tailor is to be protected against the importation of workmen from abroad, is he also to be protected against the importation of clothes from abroad? We can understand that there may be a reason for resorting to both methods; what we fail to see is how there can be an overpowering reason in the one case and no reason at all in the other. The truth is that Protection must be taken all in all, or not at all. If once the legislator begins interfering with the ordinary course of trade when left to itself, he can never count upon stopping short at this or that point. One thing, however, it is not only possible but right to do. The alien has no claim whatever to have the sanitary laws relaxed in his favour. He should be forbidden to land in certain conditions of disease, he should be compelled when he has landed to conform to the regulations of the sanitary authorities. Indeed, the accusations of which the alien immigrant is the object would be more properly directed against the officials whose duty it is to prevent overcrowding and to insist on the precautions necessary to the maintenance of a proper standard of public health. If the alien standard of life and decency falls below the minimum which the law has laid down, he should be compelled to conform to that minimum. If his habits have disclosed some weak places in the law, an amending Act should be passed to make those weak places strong. If in this way he is the means of effecting further improvements in our sanitary administration, he will in the end prove a benefactor rather than a nuisance.

The *Bradford Telegraph* writes:—

On the whole England has derived enormous benefit from the settlement of the foreigner here, and from our more tolerant attitude to him in the past. We would much rather find some other remedy than a refusal of the foreigner. After all, the Russian Jew is a more suitable person for an indoor occupation than an agricultural labourer. The countryman more rapidly deteriorates in the workshop than the members of that ancient and hardy race, who from every land look to England and America as the Meccas of the industrial universe.

In last week's issue of *Men and Women*, Mr. G. R. Sims chose for his "Subject of the Day" the consideration of the Alien Question. After reviewing the situation, Mr. Sims concludes as follows:—

The Royal Commission has to hear more evidence and come to its decision. On its report our legislators will act. But in the meantime, anticipating their decision, one may throw out a suggestion. The short way to deal with alien immigration in that phase of it which is at present the most objectionable, will be to make the representatives of the country from which the alien comes responsible for the character of the import. That is to say, we should compel every pauper immigrant to bring his record with him; or, in cases where immigrants are coming from centres of persecution, we should throw upon the members of the community already established here the task of satisfying themselves as to the characters of the new comers. The short way with aliens is to compel the aliens already established here and enjoying our hospitality to protect us against further invasion by undesirables.

**Emigration Statistics.**—Under each tabulated heading the emigration statistics for February, issued by the Board of Trade, show, as against the corresponding return for February 1902, an increase in the number of emigrants of British origin. On the total, returned at 12,033, there is an increase of 3,636. The departures from England and Wales numbered 9,687, and those from Scotland 1,260, showing respective increases of 3,030 and 343, while on those from Ireland there is an addition of 263 on a total of 1,086. As regards the foreigners sailing from British ports, the total of 9,055 presents an increase on comparison of 2,534. This makes the total emigration during the month 21,088, being an increase of 6,170 over last year's corresponding figures. Of the British total, 4,227 went to the United States, 1,883 to Canada, and 847 to Australasia. The departures for South Africa, returned at 3,908, show, on comparison, an addition of 1,858. For the two expired months of the present year the emigrants of British origin are returned at 23,363, an increase of 7,185; and the total of foreigners, given at 17,202, presents an addition of 5,663. Thus the total emigration from British ports this year was 40,565, or a net increase of 12,848 over last year's corresponding total.

## The Situation in Roumania.

### Interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrath.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed on Tuesday: The question of the distressed Roumanian Jews was the subject of an interpellation in the Austrian Reichsrath to-day. Herr Skedl said more than six months had elapsed since the United States called the attention of the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty to the fact that Roumania had hitherto failed to fulfil its obligation to secure equal rights for Jews, while the vexatious legislation of Roumania depriving them of the means of subsistence was creating a pauper population, which was an annoyance to other States. No Power, with the exception of England, had given support to the United States' action. Herr Skedl asked what the Austrian Government was about to do in this urgent question.

## WILLS

The late Mr. Ruben Samuel Heilbut, who died some eighteen years ago, bequeathed the charitable legacies set forth below, and directed that on the death of his wife, his trustees should raise £1,000 and thereupon pay a further sum of £100 apiece, free of duty, to each of the ten charitable institutions mentioned in the list. Mrs. Heilbut died on the 7th inst., and each of the institutions mentioned now becomes entitled therefore to the further legacy of £100: The United Synagogue, London; the Brighton Synagogue; the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue; Bevis Marks; the Jewish Board of Guardians; the Jews Orphan Asylum and Hospital, Norwood; Jews' College, London; the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane; the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Orphan Asylum; the Jewish Convalescent Home; and the Jews' Infant School.

THE marriage of the Rev. Dayan Feldman with Mlle. Alice Adeline Lubetzki, daughter of Rabbin J. Lubetzki, was solemnised on Wednesday at the Oratoire in the Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, Paris, by the Grand Rabbin.

MR. WALTER HORACE SAMUEL, elder son of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, attains his majority to-day.

As the Vice-President of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., has invited the leading Metropolitan workers to dinner on St. Patrick's Day (next Tuesday). A smoking concert, at which the Premier will be present, will follow.

AT a meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held last week, among the additions made to the Society's menagerie during the month of February, 1903, special attention was called to a Cuvier's gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri*), deposited by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P.

MR. ALFRED BEIT has given £1,000, and Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. £250, to the fund for the Union Jack Club, to be erected near Waterloo Station, for sailors and soldiers.

THE Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the East London Nursing Society. The Chief Rabbi was among those present. Donations of £10 10s. from the Lord Mayor and £5 5s. each from the Sheriffs, were promised.

AT a dinner of the Sanitary Committee held last week, among those present were the Lord Mayor, Mr. H. S. Samuel, M.P., Mr. Deputy Myers, C.C., Mr. S. Pollitzer, C.C., and Mr. F. Pollitzer. Mr. T. P. Baptie, in proposing the health of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation," delicately touched upon the City's continual efforts to beat down racial distinctions. The Lord Mayor, in acknowledging the toast, declined to look upon religious creeds as an obstacle to individual service in municipal government, and argued that the only question for consideration was personal achievement and ability. As an instance of the disregard that was paid municipally to religious differences, his Lordship remarked that on the following day he would occupy the chair at the meeting of the Bible Society.

IN a collection of autographs published in the current number of the *Strand Magazine* appear those of the Chief Rabbi and Mr. I. Zangwill. Dr. Adler's autograph is preceded by the following extract from Job xxxii., 8: "But there is a spirit in men, and the breath of the Almighty giveth them understanding." Mr. Zangwill sends the following: "It is because there are all men and all aspects of existence in Shakespeare that he sits supreme throned lord of the literature of life.—From 'Without Prejudice,' by I. Zangwill."

MR. SIDNEY LEE has been warmly welcomed in the United States. The Lowell Lectures, which he delivered at Boston during last month, in spite of the very wintry weather, the *Athenæum* says, attracted crowded and enthusiastic audiences throughout. He also met with very gratifying receptions during February at Harvard and Yale Universities, at Wellesley College for women, and at Brown University, Providence. He has received numerous invitations to extend his tour both in the south and west of the continent far beyond the basis that he arranged before his departure. Although he hopes to be able to enlarge his itinerary somewhat in both directions, he does not propose to change his original plan of returning home by the end of May.

MR. EDGAR L. BENJAMIN, of 92, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, has been elected an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. In our issue of 26th September last, we referred to Mr. Benjamin's claim to be the actual inventor of the aërial post.

AT the annual general meeting of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Association, held at Leeds on the 24th ult., a resolution was unanimously adopted heartily thanking Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., for his valued services in connection with the removal of the embargo on Argentine cattle.

**The Levée.**—The following were among the presentations to the King at the levée held by His Majesty on Monday, at Buckingham Palace: Baron Percy de Worms and Baron Anthony de Worms by their father, Baron de Worms; Captain Herbert Merton Jessel, M.P., on election as Mayor of Westminster, by the Duke of Fife; Sir George Lewis, Bart., on being made a Baronet, by the Earl of Clarendon; Sir Edward Levien Samuel, Bart., on succeeding to the title, by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge; Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., by Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P. Messrs. Raphael E. Belilios, B. L. Benas, B. L. Cohen, M.P., and Louis Sinclair, M.P., were also present.

**Their Majesties' Dance.**—In celebration of the fortieth anniversary of their marriage, the King and Queen gave a small dance at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. Among those who had the honour of receiving invitations were the Hon. L. W. Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Lionel Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Mr. Reuben and Miss Sassoon.

# JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

A meeting of the Board of Guardians was held on Monday at the premises of the Board, Middlesex Street.

There were present :—

Mr. Leonard L. Cohen, President, in the Chair, Miss Hyam, Messrs. J. S. Ballin, B. L. Cohen, M.P., D. Davis, Wolf Harris, Laurie Magnus, F. D. Mocatta, Ernest Morley, H. H. Myer, J. Seligman and C. Stettauer.

The reports of the various Sub-Committees were adopted.

Mr. Arthur E. Franklin, Treasurer, presented the balance-sheet and statement of income and expenditure for the year 1902, and called attention to certain new features. A clear statement of the sums which passed through the hands of the Treasurers, on lines laid down by his colleague, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, headed the statement, and this year he had the advantage of the co-operation of a professional accountant on the balance sheet of the Industrial Committee, which was presented in a very clear and concise form. The accounts of the workrooms too, were now presented in such a form that it could be seen what measure of success has been attained by that department. At the end of the report was a full statement of all legacies and donations in memoriam as recorded on the scrolls in the Board room, and this was a feature that would be reproduced in all future reports. A special list was given of contributions given through the East End Aid Society and contrary to their rule they had this year presented a list of promises. This was done as the Committee had just started, but in future, the usual rule would be adhered to and only moneys actually received recorded in the reports. Mr. Franklin, in going through the details of the account, pointed out that the deficits had been reduced by £829, and now stood at £1,560—the reduction being, curiously enough, exactly the amount of the sum owed in connection with the Belilios coronation gift—which was meant for that very purpose. It was also curious that although each year the contributions of the public and donations had considerably varied—this year showing a falling-off of £1,500—nevertheless the sum available for relief was practically the same for the past three years, viz., £24,000, and £24,500. This showed that if the public contributed extra amounts in one direction there was always a falling-off in another which compensated.

The statement was adopted.

A vote of thanks was recorded to Messrs. Gundry, Straus and Co., Chartered Accountants, and Mr. Bethel Halford, Hon. Auditors, and the Sub-Auditors.

The annual report of the Board, of which a summary is given below, was brought up and considered.

Among the nominations for membership of the Board are Messrs. A. Englander and H. Comor, who were elected for nomination by the Jewish Board of Guardians East End Aid Society.

Miss Gertrude Mosely was elected on the Sanitary Committee.

Messrs. Grenville Myer and Frank Morley were elected on the Industrial Committee and Messrs. Claude Lousada, John Simmons and Jack Samuel Visiting Guardians of Apprentices.

## The Annual Report.

The fourty-fourth annual report of the Jewish Board of Guardians presented at Monday's monthly meeting of the Board will be eagerly scanned for some indication as to the state of the poor population in our midst. It may be at once stated, therefore, that in this respect, the report is encouraging, and that, too, in spite of "the general conditions of diminished trade and consequent reduced opportunities of employment." Last year, 4,806 cases in all were assisted by the Board. This, compared with the number assisted in the preceding year (5,061) shows a satisfactory reduction of 255. Analysing this decrease, one finds that it is accounted for by a diminution of 15 cases that had been assisted in former years, and of 240 cases in the number of those who received assistance last year for the first time. Side by side with these reductions there has been a shrinkage of 81 cases in the number relieved by the Russo-Jewish and Board of Guardians' Conjoint Committee. These figures are exclusive of the work done by the Loan and Industrial Departments. Analysing the figures still further, it is found that, whereas, in 1901, 2,336 cases of foreigners resident here less than seven years received assistance, in 1902, only 2,029 such cases were relieved—a reduction of 307. Against this, however, there is the not too seriously unsatisfactory feature of an increase of 12 cases in the number of foreigners relieved who have been here seven years and upwards, the totals for the years 1901 and 1902 being 2,215 and 2,227 respectively. On the other hand, the number of foreign arrivals during the year who received assistance was 380, as compared with 403 in the previous year; while the number of foreigners resident here less than seven years, who had arrived previously to the year under review, fell from 1,448 to 1,166 cases. "This decrease," says the report, "is in harmony with the confident anticipation expressed last year, that there would be a speedy reduction in cases comprised in this category if the unfavourable incidents caused by the Roumanian crisis were not reproduced. It is important to note that of the total of 2,082 new cases, 967 cases received no other assistance than that of being aided to leave this country."

In regard to the old cases, the fact that there was a reduction of only fifteen is due to the depressed condition of the labour market, especially towards the close of the year. There was no distinct slackness in the cabinet and boot-making trades. In the latter instance, the report suggests that the lack of employment may be owing to the introduction of improved machinery, as well as the tendency to replace home-work by work carried on in factories. Neither of these causes is likely to evoke disapproval, but the report truly states that the transitional state of trade that they bring about is productive of considerable hardship to the workers.

The report goes on to state that

Since the last report, a Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the question of Alien Immigration. As the President of the Board will be called to give evidence before it, it is undesirable to anticipate the information which is to be laid before that body. It may, however, be mentioned that during the three years ending 31st December, 1902, the Board, with the aid of grants from the Jewish Colonisation Association, and contributions from private sources and from the applicants themselves, have sent out of this country about 7,000 persons, of whom over 98 per cent. were aliens.

The Board sends comparatively few cases into the provinces, but it does its utmost to induce applicants to move from the overcrowded East End to places like Forest Gate, Manor Park, Walthamstow, etc., in "Outer London." It does not, except in very special cases, urge any of the applicants to migrate from London to provincial towns, as in most cases so doing is not really helping the case, but merely transferring the burden of relief to some other community. No cases are, as a rule, assisted by the Board to go to any provincial town without first ascertaining from some responsible person or body in that town that such cases have a reasonable prospect of success.

Finance, as usual, is a source of anxiety to the administration of the Board. There is, it is true, a surplus on the year of £829, by the aid of which the deficit of the Board is reduced to £1,560. But this surplus is entirely due to the Belilios Coronation Gift. But for this windfall, and a grant of £1,000 from the Jewish Colonisation Association for emigration purposes, the Board would have had either to narrow the sphere of its operations, or to increase considerably its accumulated deficit. The most regrettable feature in the accounts is the falling off of nearly £1,500 in ordinary donations, despite the strenuous efforts of the Canvassing Committee. On the other hand, the Jahrzeit donations, which fell off in the preceding year, increased by close on £100 last year. Another encouraging feature is the assistance now afforded by the East End Aid Society. From this quarter there was received £175. The Society, though it has only been in existence a few months, numbers already about a thousand members, who contribute not merely the minimum subscription of 4s. 4d. per annum, but mostly 10s. 6d. a year and upwards, so that there appears to be every possibility that before the present year is out the Society will be able at least to double its first contribution to the funds of the Board. The report fully recognises the value of the aid thus rendered. To sum up, the year's working exhibits the following figures:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| There was an overdraft at the bankers on January 1st, 1902 ... | | | | £2,505 | 1 | 1 |
| The receipts during the year 1902 were:— | | | | | | |
| Revenue at the free disposal of the Board ... | £17,515 | 17 | 9 | | | |
| Do. for special purposes ... ... ... | 7,130 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| | £24,646 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| For investment ... ... ... ... ... | 6,079 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| Departmental account ... ... ... ... | 29,884 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | £60,610 | 0 | 5 | | | |
| The payments during the year 1902 were:— | | | | | | |
| Relief out of funds at the free disposal of the Board ... ... ... ... ... | | | | 13,258 | 16 | 5 |
| Do. out of funds held for special purposes | | | | 1,318 | 14 | 0 |
| Disbursed for specified cases ... ... ... | | | | 5,724 | 1 | 4 |
| Invested ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | 6,079 | 7 | 3 |
| Departmental accounts ... ... ... ... | | | | 29,509 | 12 | 7 |
| Management charges ... ... ... ... | | | | 3,211 | 0 | 8 |
| Leaving an overdraft on December 31st, 1902 ... | 996 | 12 | 11 | | | |
| | £61,606 | 13 | 4 | £6,606 | 13 | 4 |

The expenditure on relief has, in most branches, remained much about the same, with the exception of temporary allowances, which show a decrease of £358, owing to the smaller number of cases dealt with by the Committee. On the other hand the Management Charges show an increase. The report, however, explains this by an unavoidable increase in salaries. It continues:—

With reference to this item, since the Board does not desire to diminish either the service it renders to many communal institutions or the information it is able to afford in reply to individual inquiries, which have grown even more than any other part of the Board's work, the community will recognise that a larger staff is absolutely indispensable. The Board feels that its administrative expenses have been, and are still kept within limits which require neither explanation nor defence; but it is none the less due to itself to point out once more, that a large portion of the time of the staff is occupied with duty which does not arise out of the work of the Board itself.

The work of what are termed the "self-help" departments of the Board, namely the Loan and Industrial Committees, exhibits several pleasant and encouraging features. As regards the first of these, 2,710 loans were granted, an increase of 163 on 1901, and the greatest number ever given in the history of the Board. The losses from bad debts remained last year as in the previous year, under two per cent. The Industrial Committee, again, apprenticed, in 1902, 209 boys, and 42 girls, as against 193 boys and 25 girls in 1901. These figures, too, constitute a record. As usual, however, a number of indentures entered into in earlier years had to be cancelled in the course of last year, only ten being followed by re-apprenticeships and a majority of cancellations being through the default of the masters. This question of cancellation is now engaging the attention of a special Sub-Committee. In addition, Mr. H. S. Lewis and Mr. E. Morley have undertaken the laborious task of inquiring into the after-history of some of the apprentices who completed their apprenticeships, as well as those whose indentures were cancelled. The report of the Emigration Committee shows an increase in the small number of cases sent to South Africa, but a decrease in those sent to Australia and America. In 1901, an understanding was come to between the United Hebrew Charities of New York and the Board that no person should be assisted by the latter to go to New York without previously notifying the United Hebrew Charities of the case, and ascertaining that they saw no objection. The Emigration Committee, however, is now desirous of regaining to some extent its former liberty of action, and the matter is at present the subject of correspondence between the Board and the United Hebrew Charities.

The report makes the satisfactory statement that there has been a marked decrease in the number of deserted wives on the books of the Board.

At the Board's request, the Trustees of the Gardiner's Trust for the Blind kindly printed for it 3,000 copies of a leaflet translated into Yiddish. The leaflet relates to the treatment of the eyes of newly-born infants, a matter of great importance, for the neglect of proper treatment is calculated to account for 30 per cent. of the number of blind persons in this country. Copies of the leaflet, either in English or Yiddish, can be obtained at the offices of the Board.

The report further makes the interesting announcement that in consequence of the unfavourable statements recently made as to the eyesight of the Jewish children in the public elementary schools, the matter is being considered by the School Managers, and the Board will not improbably be asked to supply spectacles more freely than has hitherto been the case.

Sympathetic references are made to the loss, through death, of Mr. Asher I. Myers, Mrs. E. Jacob, Mrs. Ellis A. Franklin and Mr. Joseph Pyke; whilie the notable retirement of Mr. Michael A. Green from the office of Hon. Secretary, as well as the disappearance of Mr. W. Vallance from the clerkship of the Whitechapel Guardians, is also recorded. "It is pleasant to be able to add," says the report, "that the Board's relations with his successor, Mr. Frederick J. Tootell, promise to be as agreeable as were those with Mr. Vallance," whose "unfailing courtesy and attention" are duly acknowledged. Thanks are also expressed to Mr. S. Samson, who has superintended for so many years the arrangements at Hamburg for the forwarding to their destinations of persons repatriated by the Board; and to Baron R. U. Sternberg, the Russian Consul-General in London, who had kindly intervened with his Government for the purpose of obtaining special facilities for those Russian subjects assisted to return by the Board and the Russo-Jewish Conjoint Committee. In conclusion, the report expresses ts deep gratitude to the honorary workers—a band so numerous that it is impossible to refer to them in detail, though their admirable work in various departments receives full notice in the Board's annual report.

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A special service for the apprentices of the Board will be held at the Great Synagogue to-morrow at half-past one. The Rev. S. Singer will deliver an address of particular interest to children.

# A Jewish Rowton House.

BY H. H. GORDON, C.E., B.A., METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.

It is impossible to conclude a report as to how the Jewish East End poor may be assisted to improve their position without reference to the appalling state of overcrowding, which exists in the Whitechapel district. It will be seen that the rents in this district have increased from 25 to 30 per cent. in the last few years. This excessive rent naturally leads to a herding together of families, and even of strangers, under conditions which are always insanitary and frequently scarcely decent. (Report of United Synagogue Committee on the East End Scheme, p. 27.)

"What about the people who lived eight in a room?" (a voice: "And a lodger!"). . . . (Report of a Mr. A. T. Williams's speech at the People's Palace Anti-Alien Demonstration, in the *Eastern Post*, January 18th, 1902).

A room about 16 feet by 16, in Old Montague Street, is let for 6s. a week. It is occupied by the husband, earning 14s. a week, hawking oranges and fruit, his wife, a young woman, four children and two strangers, lodgers, one aged forty, the other eighteen. The greater part of the space is taken up by two beds and a sleeping sofa. In one of the beds sleeps the woman and her children, in the other the husband, while the lodgers use the sleeping sofa. The space between the latter and the woman's bed is less than three feet. The man is self-supporting in so far as the Board of Guardians does not aid him. Eight people to the room. (Report of an East End Visitor).

Solomon Jachrabbitch and Charles Feldman were charged with assaulting Hyman Berthan, a tailors' presser. Prosecutor, whose head was surgically bandaged, stated that on Boxing Night he went to a restaurant kept by defendant in Redman's Road. Some men were playing cards, and on witness looking at them Jachrabbitch said, "You have only come here to watch what is going on." On replying that he had come for a cup of tea, the prisoner dealt him a blow in the right eye, and he was also struck by Feldman and other men, who caused the injuries he now had. . . ." (*East London Observer*, Police Reports, January 3rd, 1903).

The above extracts from authorities whose reliability is scarcely open to question, serve to throw a lurid light on one aspect of the social conditions characterising East End Jewry. While the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration is still sitting it is unnecessary to enter into all the pros and cons. of the question. It may, however, be confidently asserted, that had the Housing Problem not existed in a highly aggravated form in Stepney, there would have been no recrudescence of the demand for restrictive legislation. It is undeniable that the alien immigrants are able to outbid the native-born in the competition for house room for two main reasons. The first redounds to their credit. The Jew is sober and temperate. An undue expenditure on alcoholic stimulants is only too often a conspicuous feature in the domestic economy of the English casual labour and lower industrial classes. The second reason is, however, by no means of so laudable a character. The aliens often outbid the natives in the rent they can afford to pay because they sublet and overcrowd more than the indigenous Britishers. Where sub-letting only means that a certain surplus room or rooms are assigned to other tenants, it is comparatively unobjectionable. The only criticism which can justly be made is that the East End houses, as a class, do not readily adapt themselves for use as tenement houses with that concomitance of privacy which is usually and necessarily a primary feature in what we call "home." Where sub-letting, however, means that portions of the only room or only bedroom are apportioned to strangers, often without regard for the separation of the sexes, it is then that it becomes a proceeding of a most undesirable and even dangerous character. The case quoted above in Old Montague Street is an instance in point. Noticing the particularly sad results in the case of a young Roumanian Jewess, arising from the existence of the conditions alluded to (the case was quoted before the Alien Immigration Commission) was what led the late President of the British Brothers' League to study the whole question of alien overcrowding and to throw himself heart and soul into the restrictive legislation movement.

It cannot be denied, despite the large numbers of those who have sacrificed money and leisure to enter the extensive field of East End work, that the results of their labours are quite disproportionately small when compared with the efforts the community has put forth. It has hitherto been tacitly assumed that as long as our East End charities were well supported, as long as the Board of Guardians by dint of much endeavour managed to make both ends meet, we had accomplished all East London could fairly claim from us. It is this assumption which has led to the failure of all our East End schemes. East London needs to be brought under the influence of Anglicising tendencies even more urgently than under the influence of any augmented philanthropic effort. Two-thirds and more of East London Jewry does not stand in need of charitable relief. Large numbers contribute to benevolent funds, and yet the conditions prevalent in our East End community are not satisfactory. Our schemes have been found wanting on what may be termed, in contradistinction to the more or less temporary palliative methods of charitable relief, the more permanent educational side, educational in the wider sense, teaching the immigrants the ordinary routines of social life, adapting and fitting them best, in the new struggle for existence, to the new environments in which they now move, giving them a new sense of civic consciousness. If it be urged that in this respect our own indigenous citizens do not seem to be the more conspicuous, the answer is the truism that two wrongs have never made one right. The Jew looms large in the eyes of the world for his failings even more than for his virtues. Shall we not try to give him a larger credit balance?

The principle on which we have hitherto been mainly working tacitly assumes that at some time or other the alien immigrant will come under the control of one of our charitable organisations, and that we shall then have an opportunity of influencing him. Should this not take place, and in the large majority of instances it does not take place, we absolutely do not reach him by any of our ordinary agencies. Large numbers of the alien immigrants do not even become members of a Chevra, much less are they to be found in the lists of the United Synagogue. They naturally reproduce, as far as they are able, the conditions of life to which they are accustomed. East London has been described as a foreign town. The blame cannot be entirely placed on the shoulders of the immigrant. He knows no better, and we have been unable to teach where we have never obtained a hearing.

I would plead with special emphasis for one class of the alien immigrants. Mr. H. S. Lewis and I, working on different lines, have both come to the conclusion that roughly 70 per cent. of the alien immigrants are under forty years of age on their arrival. Of this number a large proportion are young unmarried men. The frequent notices one sees in Yiddish and English when going through streets mainly tenanted by foreign Jews, "Lodgings for a Single Man," are sufficient proof of the truth of this statement. Unless these young men have sufficient enterprise voluntarily to attend evening classes for the study of English, they are entirely beyond our influence. They live under alien conditions and are scarcely likely to obtain that knowledge of sanitary requirements and those conceptions of personal cleanliness and tidiness which are more in accordance with English notions. For their food they go to some of the numerous cookshops, many of which are permeated by a moral atmosphere of a distinctly deleterious type. Gambling is so common that its absence is exceptional. Breaches of the peace, disputes and quarrels are of almost daily occurrence. In one instance at all events, murder, or to take the more merciful view of the jury, manslaughter found its origin there. A great deal of the apparently growing criminality of the East End springs from the pernicious influence of the more undesirable cookshops. Reference has already been made to the sometimes indecent conditions under which many of these young men are forced to live.

The experience of the general community has proved that lodging houses for single men are absolutely necessary in the present sociological state of our large towns, and if they are based on the principles of the Rowton Houses, they can be made to be a moral factor of the greatest value, apart from the more sordid consideration of being a successful financial investment. The conditions described above as prevalent in our East End community show that a Jewish Rowton House has now become one of the pressing needs of our community. The experience gained during the existence of the Jewish Lodging House in Gun Street goes far to justify the belief that such an establishment would be entirely successful. Despite the fact that the lodging house in question was conducted on a comparatively small scale, having less than one hundred beds, and although the house was never built for the purpose for which it was subsequently utilised and for which it was not well adapted, the Gun Street Home for Working Men was entirely self-supporting during the years of its existence. On several occasions it even paid a dividend. Eighty per cent. of the beds were regularly occupied. I have it on the authority of Mr. Lawrence A. Isaacs, who threw himself with his customary zeal into the work of managing the Home, and to whom I am greatly indebted for much valuable information regarding a previous proposal to establish a Jewish Rowton House, that the closing of the Gun Street lodging house was in no way due to any want of success either on the moral or financial side. Into the actual reasons it is unnecessary now to enter. Probably the fact that many of its original workers found their interests diverted into other channels supplies the truest explanation.

Conditions have, however, become aggravated since the closing of the Home; and the Rowton House, deemed merely desirable some years ago, has now become a necessity. The aggravation of the conditions renders a larger scheme than that contemplated by the Gun Street House essential. That sound financial results should be attained equally necessitates a larger scheme and provision should be made for between three and four hundred beds, or rather cubicles. An estimate based on plans prepared for the erection of a Jewish Rowton House, when first mooted, assumed a capital outlay of £35,000. Towards this amount less than half-a-dozen subscribers, who are always ready to do all in their power to promote the well-being of the community, had agreed to contribute £21,000. There is every reason to believe that if proper and reliable workers will be forthcoming, the larger portion of the amount may still be obtainable. If the sum were needed for the establishment merely of another charitable institution, even then, I believe, in view of the benefits likely to be achieved, the money would not be wanting, so generous is the community in promoting any project likely to increase the "efficiency" and good repute of our coreligionists. But the essence of all Rowton House schemes is that they are not merely charitable organisations. They pay a four per cent. dividend. Anglo-Jewry on behalf of its less prosperous, if self-supporting, members cannot be behind the general community in promoting the establishment of what are really sanitary co-operative homes for men compelled to pass a solitary existence.

Objection has been taken to the erection of such model homes by stating that they lead to an increase in wife desertion. "Wife desertion," I was told by the manager of Victoria Home No. 2, Whitechapel, "springs from other causes than the provision of comfortable accommodation elsewhere. Where the domestic ties and family affections are so weak that the existence of these homes can be said to be the determining factor in producing the disruption of married life, it is almost certain that the same result would have occurred irrespective of this consideration. Moreover, as soon as any woman claims a resident of this home as her husband, we refuse to receive him any longer." Where wife desertion is committed in this country and the husband remains here, the ordinary procedure of the law is sufficient to reach him whether he lives in a Rowton House or anywhere else.

What results are likely to accrue from the establishment or rather re-establishment of the Home for Jewish Working Men, the disappearance of which, in view of present conditions, cannot but be deplored? It may be true that the alien immigrant, on his first arrival, earns but a scanty pittance, and so may be unable to pay the 6d. per night for his accommodation. But it is not long—especially is this the case in the numbers of healthy young men who form so considerable a proportion in the general class—before their wages reach a much more respectable figure. Common sense no less than the natural progressive inclinations of the immigrant would at once convince him that the accommodation offered by the Rowton House with its clean, neat cubicles and healthy sanitary surroundings, at 3s. 6d. a week, is better than sharing an only room already occupied by husband, wife and children. The worst form of overcrowding would thus tend to disappear; and the present unnatural competition, between native and alien, for house room would decrease in virulence, this being probably accompanied by a fall in the present inflated rental values. The provision of sound, healthy food, supplied at cost price within the House, would remove young men from the pernicious influence of the many cookshops, and a better moral tone would prevail. It is true, in the main, that "the stye makes the pig." The cleanliness and the facilities for cleanliness of his surroundings would arouse a corresponding desire in the heart of the man, and so we would probably hear less of the "dirtiness" of the Jew. The alien immigrant, instead of being introduced on his arrival to an insanitary method of living, instead of finding *his* London a little Russia—possibly one even worse than he had been accustomed to—would at once be brought under the influence of a moral atmosphere which could not fail to influence his character when he has left the House and formed a home of his own.

It is unnecessary to elaborate what vistas of educational work the prospect of a Jewish Rowton House opens up. This aspect of the question is one of the strongest arguments in its favour.

It may be said that I have sketched a spectacle of a wholesale regeneration as likely to result from the establishment of so prosaic a thing, a common lodging house. Rowton Houses are not likely to solve the whole of the East End problem which so insistently has faced, and yet more persistently continues to face us. It only deals with one phase of the evil. But that it will profoundly influence local conditions and tend to improve them, is scarcely open to question. We shall be enabled to come in contact with a section which we have never reached—not to demoralise them by charity, but to raise them to self-help.

I am aware that any proposal demanding so considerable an outlay must needs be most carefully considered before action is taken. There are a vast number of details which must be most carefully examined if success is to be achieved. Naturally they do not lend themselves to newspaper discussion. But it is for the principle of the thing, and for help to realise the principle, that I appeal most earnestly to your readers. Many are the pitfalls and temptations which beset even the native-born youth and young man in this vast metropolis. But the class I am appealing for are strangers, children whose characters are to be formed for good or ill. Let us try to insure it be the former, rather than that ignorance should lead to the development of the latter.

# A PURIM STORY.

## "For the Sake of a Memory."

By ENOCH SCRIBE.

I.

The jubilant tones of the old man's voice, as he trolled forth the history of Esther from a yellow parchment scroll, made curious discord with the gloom of the sick chamber. The flickering oil lamp on the table at which he sat seemed chary of disclosing the full wretchedness of the scene; its rays merely lit up the wrinkled face of the reader—sere as the scroll he gazed upon—as with a supernatural lustre; beyond was darkness and shadow. At the first glance no audience was visible, and the musical flourishes of the greybeard's piping voice seemed wasted on the physic-laden air. But a moment's attention soon apprised one of children's voices whispering near the fire, which glared like a huge blood-shot eye, at the back of the reader; while every now and again something like a moan, coming from the opposite end of the room, broke upon the brisk and merry cantillation, as though timorously protesting against the intrusion of joy. Absorbed in his glorious recital, and not a little proud of his sorry melody, the old man rattled away at a galloping pace, as though for very life, occasionally twisting and jerking his head in rhythm with some tortuous accents, and making a crackling sound with the scroll as he smoothed it out every now and again. At the name of Haman, the whispering was accompanied by vigorous tapping on the fender, in execration of Ahasuerus's vizier, a demonstration which in highly orthodox synagogues takes the form of the stamping of feet and the whizzing of rattles.

"Sh—! Still!" came from the direction of the moan, in a woman's plaintive voice, and the children's protest instantly ceased.

The reader continued, without heeding the interruption. Suddenly there burst into the circle of light around him a golden head of curls, and the rounded cheeks of a little girl of six, ruddy with the fire's glow, and a pair of dark glinting eyes, bent studiously over the wrinkled parchment. The old man yielded the roll in his right hand to the child's grasp; and immediately, another little form emerged from the gloom, a boy with a serious cast of face, who took possession of the other end of the scroll. Slowly the girl's portion grew in bulk as the recital progressed, till at length the boy unrolled his end quite flat, and the greybeard with raised voice and head erect concluded: "For Mordecai the Jew was next unto King Ahasuerus, and great among the Jews, and accepted of the multitude of his brethren; seeking the good of his people, and speaking peace to all his seed."

The children made a dash for the scroll as the reader relinquished his hold, and made a jarring noise with a chair.

"Hush! Gusta, Wolfie, you know your father lies here ill and in pain," again came the woman's sorrowing voice, and presently the speaker rose and came within the light. She was a thin short woman, with large lustrous eyes that put to shame the emaciated cheeks in which they were set. She had a sad and weary look; her hands were clasped as in despair; and a sigh that escaped her and a glance back into the darkness told of some heavy sorrow.

"He sleeps?" asked the old man, in a whisper.

"He is dozing, I think," answered the woman, taking up the lamp and placing it on a small side-table, near some medicine bottles and tumblers.

The circle of rays revealed a scene of suffering. Stretched out on a low bed, lay the wasted form of a man of about thirty. His face was shrunken and pallid, his cheek-bones showed ghastly in the dim light, whilst his half-closed eyes gave him the look of death. One hand lay limp on the coverlet, with its skeleton fingers spread out. His lips twitched slightly, and a spasm shot across his face now and again, when he writhed in terrible agony. The confession of the dying seemed a much more appropriate service than the reading of the Purim *Megillah*.

"Sleepest?" whispered the woman, bending over her sick charge.

"No," was the faint reply. "Is Reb Hillel still here?"

"Yes, my friend," answered the cantillator. "How feelest thou now?"

"Weak, but I felt strong and glad when you were reading the *Megillah*. Ah, how you slew the ten sons of Haman with one breath! That was, indeed, a masterpiece! It reminded me of my grandfather—peace upon him—the famous Chazan of Plotsk. His 'ten sons' took away the breath of the whole congregation!"

The reminiscence caused a thrill of pleasure to pass through his frame.

"'To the Jews there was light and gladness,'" quoted Reb Hillel. "For thee also, with God's help, blessed be the Name, will also be light and gladness. The Healer of all flesh will heal thee also."

"Into His hand I entrust my spirit," returned the sick man. "What can human doctors?"

"Truly," said his wife, "they know little. Already three weeks liest thou sick unto death, and what have their medicines availed? One time sweet water, and another bitter—nothing more!"

"Have you perhaps tried Doctor Pearlson?" asked Reb Hillel.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the woman ironically. "Pounds have we, that we can choose our own doctor? Poor people must be content with what the Most High sends them; only the rich can send for what they like."

"But, know you?" asked the old man, "on Purim Doctor Pearlson gives his advice and his medicine free."

"With whom dost thou joke?"

"Upon my honourable word," returned the grey-beard solemnly, "it is as I say. You know the Warsaw baker's step-brother?—'the red Chatzkel,' they call him. Well, a year ago he suffered terribly from heart palpitations, and on Purim night, after the Megillah, he thinks he will go to Doctor Pearlson. He took with him a half-sovereign—a golden half-sovereign—even as I live! But when he came to the doctor, said the doctor to him: 'On Purim I take no money from Jews; my medicine give I to them as *Shalach-mones* (a present). May this be to you for a cure—*zu Refuah*.' In Yiddish did he speak. And why not? He comes also from home—a Russian born, and now is he famous as a doctor for lung diseases and other such evil maladies—may the Most High have pity! Only hear me, and go and see him; what can you lose?"

"Ah, a fine Purim play would it be, if he asked for money," said the sick man, with a sad smile.

"But he is no Haman," replied Reb Hillel. "Come, my daughter," he said, addressing the woman, "come, I will show you where he lives. In twenty minutes are we there, and the Most High will grant that he will be at home. Come!"

"Shall I go, Asherel?" she asked.

"Go, my crown," replied her husband. "May the Most High send thee back with a perfect cure!"

The woman gazed piteously at the shrunken cheeks, and turned away with a suppressed sigh. She put on a bonnet and a threadbare shawl, and whispered to the children to keep quiet during her absence. Suddenly a thought struck her; she stole up to the bed.

"Dost remember, Asherel, twelve years ago?" she whispered.

A strange light shone from the wearied eyes. "Ah, Blumele, our betrothal!" he exclaimed.

Their eyes met in a glance of unspeakable love and pity. The old man turned away and rested his hands on the boy's head. "God make thee as Ephraim and Manasseh!" he murmured.

"Me, too!" begged little Gusta, pulling at his long coat.

Reb Hillel put his hands on the golden curls: "God make thee as Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel and Leah!"

"I am ready," said Blumele.

In another minute they had gone.

II.

Dr. Max Pearlson put down his volume of Emerson, clasped his hands over his crossed knees, and gazed into the fire of his snug study. So we *must* have Society? Well, the American philosopher did not write in haste, and his counsel was perhaps the best in the strenuous life of this world. Solitude might be necessary for the genius, but the doctor was altogether too cognisant of his limitations to apply that dictum to himself. If, as Schopenhauer said, a genius was one whose centre of gravity lay in himself, then perhaps after all he might regard himself as such an intellectual prodigy. But the miser's centre of gravity also lay in himself, and so did the maniac's, so that a self-centred consciousness was not a definition but only an accident of genius.

He looked up at the mirror on the mantelpiece, and contemplated an invitation card that was stuck in the frame. "Would be 'honoured' by his company!"

The jargon of modern society made the exaggeration legitimate, so he let it pass. Evidently those people in Gloucester Terrace were exceedingly enamoured of his personality, to send him a further invitation after his two lame apologies. Perhaps that was the last he would hear of them, if he did not now respond, and then the web of interest spun between two such distant points as Hyde Park and Houndsditch would be swept away. That would be a somewhat inglorious end and he must avert it. True, his imagination might build on the basis already supplied, if he prevented a development of the reality. But then, truth was stranger than fiction, and he had a liking for the romantic. Yes, he would accept, and he would pen the note on the morrow.

The web of interest! It was an uncommon expression, and his mind fed greedily upon it. But what was the spider? That was the question. *Cherchez la femme*! It was a pretty conceit, but pretty conceited too. Was he then such a prize that bait after bait should be dangled before him? After all, he was a Russian Jew and had been an alien immigrant to boot, and a multitude of degrees and learned titles could not disguise his foreign features. If he had been but the son of an alien, his chances would not have been so bad; but his birth within the Tsar's dominions had imposed a discount on his valuation in the eyes of his English brethren. Fate had indeed been cruel. If only he had been born across the border—on Saxon soil! Then could he have claimed a kinship reaching back to pre-Conquest days. He smiled.

The matrimonial mark of interrogation seemed to rise and curl up out of a dozen flames from the fire. Suddenly he sat back in the easy arm-chair, and his head drooped. A whirl of mingled emotions agitated his breast, fanned by a mere breath of memory. Yes, he had once been on the very eve of matrimony, but day dawned and found him still in solitary bliss. He was once again back in the Russian hamlet of his youth, with its squalor and its piety, its homeliness and its narrowness, a little world apart from the vast bustling world beyond, with its little romances and its episodes of passion. He was the brightest luminary in the Talmudical College, warranted to expound any dialectical passage in his favourite old folios with the most flawless accuracy, and feared by the instructor lest he should pick holes in his discourses. Such intellectual supremacy was bound to procure him a "pedigree-match," as it was called, a betrothal with a high-born maiden. But he had known the damsel even before their mutual relations had been defined, and the definition had been appraised, and he had loved her too. Ah, yes, that was the rub, for it had made the separation all the more distracting. His fellow-students knew not what love was, except objectively, in Scriptural stories or in an allegorical sense. But he had tasted of its sweets—once and no more, and while his pleasure lasted he was both the envy and the butt of the unemotional seminary.

He heeded not the derision, for his soul was knit with hers to one throbbing pulse of hope and joy and affection, as though pre-ordained by decree of Heaven. But, alas, their dream soon was shattered, and man disposed of what they had thought God proposed.

It was on a Purim eve that the bolt was shot, severing their hearts asunder: and now that the merry festival was once more gladdening the homes of Jewry with the exchange of gifts and portions, he reflected on the lot that had been assigned to himself. He had been betrothed to the Rabbi's daughter, and preparations were already begun for the wedding celebrations. The whole neighbourhood was astir with the story of their love and simple wooing, and loitering gossips pointed him out as he lightly stepped along to the gloomy House of Study, inspirited by the image of her gentle face and large lustrous eyes which beamed upon him even from the bewildering commentaries of the Talmud. But one rash, foolish act lost him that beloved soul for ever.

It was on Purim night: the *Megillah* had been read, and the students were joking round the stove in the humble college. One of them brought a handful of dough from a house where he obtained his gratuitous meals, and then he—the pride of the *Yeshiba* and the destined son-in-law of the Rabbi—took the paste, fashioned it into a crucifix bearing the form of Haman, and baked it on the stove. He felt like Aaron who made the golden calf, and like him he was encouraged and his work was approved by those around him. Then the accursed cake was sent to the Rabbi with the festival's greetings, and the pastor fulminated a terrible anathema against the man who had thus dared to affront him. The licence of Purim was urged in vain; the proposed union was dissolved, and two hearts suffered unutterable woe. The Rabbi was inexorable: his daughter must be delivered from all heretical contamination, and the distracted lover had to leave the town—to the relief of his fellow-students, whose glory was now no longer outshone.

Purim was indeed a Feast of Lots for him, for it had decided his fate

as by a cast of the die. He at once came to England and applied himself to secular learning, and after a few years, in which he made almost incredible progress, he earned the favour of a wealthy co-religionist and devoted himself to the study of medicine. It seemed almost the other day that he had entered the London Hospital, where pity for the numbers of his brethren who came there for treatment sharpened his wits, and now he possessed the M.D. of the London University and enjoyed a firmly established practice. So Fate had not been unkind after all. The anguish of his Russian memories had long been solaced; nay, it was the very wish to bury the past that had given him courage to face the future, and the present was his reward. That gentle, loving face had never faded from his sight, though its influence had become a repelling one—driving him back to science from thoughts of fleeting pleasure. Once he had been minded to marry: now he was married to mind. Would he yet return to his old love? Whatever might happen he was now content, and he celebrated his deliverance from the wiles of that ubiquitous Haman, malicious Cupid, by dispensing free counsel and physic to all his co-religionists who consulted him on that merry festival.

He was sunk in reverie: his mind was filled with but one persistent image, that dark and gentle little face with its artless eyes that charmed with their lustre, set in a simple frame of glistening raven hair. Those wavy tresses must now be carefully hid out of sight by the prescribed wig, for she had assuredly been led under the nuptial canopy long, long ago; but her eyes could not change their splendid gleam—they still gazed pensively, penetratingly at him, from their lucent depths, across the widening gulf of time. They seemed to speak to him; his tongue moved uneasily to make response. Silence and solitude was all around; he heard nothing but his own heart-beats. Suddenly there struck upon his ear a knock at the street door, delivered slowly and timidly. As in a dream he rose, walked through the surgery and out into the hall. He stopped a moment to recover himself: again came the slow pleading knock.

He opened the door and saw before him the slight shrinking form of a woman, looking almost girlish in outline but for a bonnet.

"The doctor in?" she asked plaintively, turning upon him a pair of limpid eyes.

His speech failed him, his brain swam; he seized hold of the door. Was this a hallucination?

"Doctor Pearlson here?" again asked the woman anxiously, puzzled at the man's strange silence.

"Yes, yes!" he replied, pulling himself together. "Come in."

She stepped into the hall, and then slowly closing the door he showed her into the consulting room. His blood rushed madly through his veins; his hands shook; his lips could scarce give utterance to a single word. A strange and awful presentiment came over him, but immediately he drove it away and told himself that he was dreaming. How could it be she after those long, long years? No, it was not so. But those eyes!

He hurried into the dispensary, made up a cordial, and swallowed it with zest. When he came back his visitor was still standing and he reproached himself for his negligence.

"Take a seat," he said, pointing to a chair near his desk. He sat down opposite to her, again master of himself, but with a slight tremor still in his heart.

"Have you come for yourself?" he asked, looking vacantly before him.

"No, for mine husband," she replied in broken English.

He felt relieved. "And what is the matter with him?" he continued, in a tone of sympathy.

"Already three weeks is he in bed; he cannot move; he is sick to death. The doctor says he is bad in the lungs, but hopes he will soon get better. But one has told me you are clever to cure this illness, and on Purim night you give advice for nothing. Can you tell me what to do?"

She looked the doctor full in the face with a yearning, pleading gaze. His eyes sank, and rested on her clasped hands. Yes, it was she, but sorely changed from the happy winsome girl of his youth. Her pinched cheeks and wavering voice told of a life of care and poverty.

"How did the illness begin?" he asked.

"One, a neighbour of ours, sat *Shiva* for his father, so mine husband attended to his business. He went out every day with his barrow in the streets, to sell fruit. He was not used to it; how should he be?—for he comes of a family of Rabbis—and in the cold and the snow he stood for hours, till he became ill. 'What doest thou?' I asked him, 'it is dangerous.' 'Who knows?' he answered, 'perhaps I will need somebody to do a favour for me some day. And the bestowal of kindly favours, is it not one of the three pillars on which the world stands?' So he held up that pillar in the day, and another, the Torah, at night, for he is a Melammed—a Hebrew teacher."

Doctor Pearlson was touched. The woman's faint and pain-stricken voice assumed for him the gay silvery ring of her youth: her gestures seemed to him like the playful arts he loved to see in the days gone by. He hardly heeded her words; he simply knew that she was in sore distress, and he longed to aid her. He felt no curiosity as to the husband of the woman who had almost been his wife, for he was now altogether of another world, and the man interested him little. But he reflected that he had deprived her of her destined husband, and he must save the one who had taken his place. Her name was on his lips, but he quickly suppressed it. He would go with her at once and see what he could do. No, that would excite suspicion: better wait till the morning.

"What is your name and address?" he asked, turning round to his desk.

"Mrs. Reinovitz," she replied, producing a piece of paper with the address.

"Well, I will call in the morning and see what I can do," he said rising.

She also rose, and as she followed the doctor something in his manner suddenly struck her, and she stopped short.

"Is there anything else you wish to say?" he asked rather coldly, while his heart was playing havoc within him.

"No," she said embarrassed, and turning away.

He opened the street door and held it as she passed out.

"Good night," he said softly.

He heard no reply, but he did not trust himself, as he thought that in his confusion her words had escaped him.

On reaching his study once more he was plunged into deep reflection. So here was a sad and living memento of the event he celebrated on Purim, and to be brought home to him thus on the feast itself! Truly, there was an inscrutable irony in the cycle of human affairs. What should he do? His way seemed clear. He must win the sick man back to health, and leave him ignorant of his deliverer. Could he make this poor woman beholden to him after the unquenchable anguish he had caused her twelve years ago? He would not be making atonement for a past iniquity, but rather intensify its bitterness if he now revealed himself to her, and disclosed the painful contrast of her wretched position with the comfort and luxury that might have been hers. His soul overflowed with pity for her, pity for the blinding sorrow of the unforgettable past, and the unknown dread now stealing ghost-like upon her. Was her affliction not sore enough without calling up the phantom of a grief that must long have been stilled? He could not tell her who he was: he must not: nay, he dare not.

## III.

"And when will he come, the doctor?" asked Asherel, as though out of his sleep.

"Soon, soon. He comes unpaid, so we must be patient," replied his wife, hurrying away to remove the breakfast things.

Reb Hillel had again read the Megillah in the morning, but had to leave on some private mission. The children had holiday from school, so Blumele sent them out to play, and busied herself about the sick-room, trying to make it as presentable as the plainness of the furniture would allow. She had passed a sleepless night, for strange thoughts and wild fancies had been tormenting her. That doctor, of whom she had heard so much, but whom she had never seen before—there was something strangely, distantly familiar in his person. She knew not what it was, but as he was showing her to the door some peculiar swift movement of the hand and a sudden glimpse of his profile straightway reminded her of one who had been to her as dead these long weary years. And quickly the dead arose to life, and she seemed to see before her the man who had vowed to wed her, but had been torn from her side by a relentless father. It was a passing fancy which dazed her for the moment, and then the doctor turned round and spoke, and the fancy was banished. Reb Hillel had been waiting for her in the street, and after curtly answering his questions she became absorbed in a multitude of thoughts, and was surprised when her companion told her that they were home again.

Throughout the night she lay tossing and thinking, turning the matter over in her racked and wearied mind. It seemed like a tale of wonderful romance, a *Bube-Maase*, an old wives' fable, unheard of in this dull and common-place world. No, it could not be; and yet, why not? She knew not what had become of him after leaving her town; and once she was married and had a child, all memory of that early love had become completely obliterated. And now it had risen again like a cruel spectre to taunt and tease her, to provoke her into a galling discontent with her present lot. Now he was rich and wise and sought after by the people, and she was rich only in sorrows, and sought after daily by gnawing cares. But perhaps her suspicion was groundless, and she did wrong to harbour it. At any rate she must say nothing of it to another person, least of all to her husband.

She looked out of the window to see if her expected visitor was coming, when she heard a buzz of voices on the stairs, and the steady ascent of a man's feet. She opened the door just in time, for Doctor Pearlson was about to knock.

"Good morning," he said softly, as he entered and quickly surveyed the room.

She returned the greeting boldly; her courage rose.

"So this is the sick man?" said the doctor, approaching the bed.

He did not regard the patient with any unusual feelings. Twelve years ago they would have been perhaps on the same footing, and had he known him then he would now have a peculiar interest in attending to his sufferings. But this was the first time that his eyes lit upon him, and his desire to cure him was prompted solely by his pity for the woman.

"How feelest thou?" he asked in Yiddish.

"Weak, weak," replied the invalid.

Doctor Pearlson made a slow and careful examination of the man, and before long a slight cloud passed over his face.

"You will have to be taken to the hospital," he said.

"To the hospital?" echoed Blumele, in alarm. "Then it is dangerous?"

"He will be better there," replied the doctor.

"Yes, better there," repeated the sick man. "I will not be an eyesore to thee, Blumele, and the children will be free to talk and laugh and play when they like."

"The children?" said the doctor inquiringly, turning round.

"I have two young children, a boy and girl," answered Blumele, turning pale. She seemed to be addressing the ghost of a long-lost friend: her heart beat madly and drops of perspiration rose on her forehead.

The doctor turned again to his patient, and felt his pulse. But it was only a shift, for he could not face the woman's glance and remain unmoved. Suddenly he turned away and took up his hat.

"I shall be back soon with a cab," he said. "In the meantime get your husband ready to be taken away."

He opened the door softly and was gone. Blumele remained like one transfixed, gazing vacantly before her. Then her pent-up grief overflowed its banks, and with a piercing cry of anguish she fell headlong on the bed in a flood of tears. She wept with a bitter and a broken heart, as though the gloomy wings of Death were alreading fluttering beside her. Sorrow for the sad and dismal present mingled with the regretful memories of the past that again rose within her. The burden of her soul was too great to bear: she was overwhelmed and stricken prostrate. With the clearest of vision she now saw that this Doctor Pearlson was indeed her promised husband and might even now have been calling her as of old, "Blumele, my Blumele!" And now thus to be thrown on his mercy and to become indebted to him! Oh, would to God that he would remain ignorant of her and fail to recognise the unfortunate woman of his early passion!

"Blumele, Blumele, why weepest thou?" came the sick man's sepulchral voice.

"It is nothing," she said, raising herself with an effort and wiping away her tears. "Thou must be strong; they are going to take thee away. But with the help of the Most High thou wilt soon be better and we will live to see pleasure and joy."

She stifled her sobs, and with a heavy heart set about her doleful task. At the end of an hour a cab was heard rattling along in the street; it stopped just below the window. Soon there was a slight knock at the door, and Doctor Pearlson entered. He was about to close it, when he felt a little body pressing against it from without.

"It's me, Wolfie!" came in childish treble.

"And me, Gusta!" chimed in a pleading voice.

The doctor opened the door wide, and the children romped in. When

they saw their father sitting on the couch, fully dressed and closely wrapped up, they were agape with astonishment.

"Where are you going, Daddy?" asked the boy, seizing his father's thin fleshless hands and looking up into his leaden eyes.

"Dere's a cab downstairs," exclaimed the little girl. "Are you goin' to a weddin'? Dere's a lot o' people waitin' outside."

The doctor looked on with a heart overflowing with pity, his glance turning every now and again towards the mother, who stood as though in prayer.

"Why are we waiting?" asked the sick man.

"You cannot walk?" questioned the doctor.

"No," he replied. "Wolfie, go downstairs and call Landeck, the shoemaker. He will help me to go down."

A vigorous, broad-shouldered man, in shirt-sleeves and leather apron, soon made his appearance, and without more ado Doctor Pearlson and the cobbler carried the sick man downstairs and placed him in the cab. Wolfie looked on in wonderment, with dry eyes, but Gusta cried and clung to her mother. Leaving the children in charge of a neighbour and promising soon to return, Blumele hastened down to take a seat beside her husband.

Doctor Pearlson had been busy during the last hour. The brief examination of his new patient had shown him that the man was suffering from a complication of pneumonia and pleurisy, and that even if he recovered from this there would still remain the pernicious seeds of consumption. The greatest skill would have to be exercised in attending to the case, and in the end the man would have to leave for a more congenial climate. Fortunately, he was himself attached to Guy's Hospital where he knew of a vacancy in one of the wards, and there he determined to place his patient, so that he could have him under his own personal care. He had already called on a brother-physician and entrusted a few visits to him, as he expected to be detained at the hospital.

The cab went along rather slowly, picking its way in the bustling traffic. Hardly a word passed between the passengers, who were all deeply absorbed in their own thoughts. The doctor stared first through one window, then through the other, trying to avoid the glance of the woman. He was resolved not to reveal his identity, and had not the slightest doubt that she did not suspect it, for he thought he had altered beyond recognition since his youth. Now that her bread-winner was stricken down, he would himself be her support and save her the toil and drudgery of labouring with her own hands. Perhaps, however, she might refuse his assistance, for poverty was often attended by pride.

Meanwhile, Blumele was scanning the features of the man before her and comparing them with those of his youth. The only addition was a thick dark-brown moustache, contrasting with a pair of thin sensitive lips, while the lines on his face told of many nights of exacting study. Yes, she thought, he had greatly advanced since those happy careless days "at home" in their Russian townlet, while she, though rendered content with her lot by long use, was yet far from happiness. But she would not humiliate herself by discovering to him who she was; her pride rebelled against it. His kindnesses she saw herself forced to receive, but she almost regarded them as due to her from their former relations. Still, he should not know upon whom he was bestowing them; he had been driven forth from her father's house, and he must not be made aware to whom he was now playing the part of benefactor.

At length the hospital was reached, and Doctor Pearlson alighted. Slowly the sick burden was taken up and conveyed in a wheeled chair to the assigned ward. Blumele followed with fainting heart, her footsteps sounding hollow on the stone flooring and filling her with a sense of dread. Her husband sighed heavily as he was lifted on to the bed, and all her strength seemed to fail her.

"You must leave now," said Doctor Pearlson, after a while. "The cab is waiting outside and will take you home. You may come here again to-morrow."

She leant over the bed and hid her face on her husband's breast, her whole form heaving with suppressed sobbing.

"Blumele, why weepest thou?" came the sick man's husky voice. "The Most High will have mercy upon me!"

She clasped her hands about his neck, mingling her tears with his.

"Oh, Asherel *Leben*, may the Most High have pity!"

Dazed and weary, she sought her way out of the great temple of suffering humanity.

IV.

Three months had dragged their slow despairing course. Blumele had passed through a sore time of care and anxiety and racking suspense. The operation, which her husband had to undergo, could hardly have produced her more pain had it been performed on herself. But it had an issue far more favourable than the physicians had anticipated, and the patient was soon set plodding on the road to recovery. At first, Blumele tended him every day, taking full advantage of the regulation limit of time; but her fatiguing excursions soon began to tell upon her, and at the entreaty of her husband she allowed a day to pass now and again without making the journey.

Throughout this period her mind had been perplexed with the problem, whether her benefactor knew whom he was benefiting. Week after week she received by post an order for money, without any accompanying letter; but she had no doubt whence the bounty came. At first she had scruples, and would not use the money, but a bare cupboard and the hungry faces of her children banished her subtle sense of honour, and she made a virtue of necessity. Surely this benevolence could not be disinterested, she reflected, little knowing that sage philosophers had discussed the same theme in profound and ponderous essays. And yet, if he knew who she was, why did he not acknowledge it? He, certainly, had nothing to lose. Should she ask him herself? That seemed a rather risky proceeding, for if he did not voluntarily avow himself, it was hardly likely that he would confess upon inquiry. And suppose he did reveal himself: wherein would she profit? Nay, she would suffer the most humiliating recollections, the most agonising emotions. She must hold her peace.

One day, as she was walking along the corridor of the hospital towards her husband's ward she saw Doctor Pearlson approaching. Her heart gave a jump, for she was unprepared what to say.

He stopped and greeted her with a smile.

"Your husband is getting on very well now," he said.

"Yes," she answered, "for that I owe you my deepest thanks. You take a great interest in him."

Quite involuntarily she had almost asked the question she had decided never to put, and at once she regretted her words. With quickened perception she saw that he winced, and she awaited his reply in suspense.

"That is true," he said with a smile. "His case is interesting."

He walked away, and she drew a breath of relief. Perhaps, after all, her surmise was groundless and she had better reject it.

When Asherel was already near to recovery, Doctor Pearlson quietly announced to him one day, that he would have to settle in Australia or else again run a risk that might prove fatal.

The poor man's face turned deadly white. "To Australia?" he exclaimed in astonishment. "To leave my home and go to a strange distant land?"

"A Jew's home is where he makes it," said the doctor. "But do not be anxious. In Australia there are also synagogues and *Chevras* and *Gabbais* and quarrels, and they speak Yiddish there too. You will find friends there as you found here."

"Not such a friend as you, never!" said Asherel fervently.

"God's favours are never exhausted," remarked the doctor evasively. "You will be discharged from here in another two weeks, and then you must lose no time in leaving the country."

"But how can one make bricks without straw?" inquired the other with a shrug. "How shall I now get the money to pay the passage for myself and my family? And when I reach the other land, I cannot enter with empty pockets!"

"Wisely said. But he who has shown favour to you hitherto, will not now forsake you."

Asherel looked up in surprise. His face was flushed, his eyes gleamed, and a thousand thoughts seemed crowding on his mind. "What does all this mean?" he exclaimed. "Often have I wished to ask, but my tongue has refused to put the question. This is no ordinary kindness of yours: never have I heard the like of it. Already I owe my life to you, and yet I do not owe all that I shall owe. Say, what does it mean, what is there behind it?"

The simple appeal touched Pearlson to the heart.

"I shall tell you," he replied. "For the sake of a person's memory one will often do more than for a living person. What I have done, has been done for the sake of both."

"I understand you not," returned Asherel, bewildered. "What person's memory?"

"Your wife's," said the doctor quietly.

Asherel rose from his chair with excitement.

"Calm yourself," continued Pearlson, "and promise me not to tell your wife who I am until you reach Australia."

"Not to tell her? Why, what is the mystery?" asked Asherel, more bewildered than ever.

"Promise me," repeated the doctor, laying a pleading hand on the shoulder of his patient.

"With all my heart I promise," said Asherel.

"Then know, that I am the same person to whom your wife was betrothed before you knew her!"

"You!" exclaimed Asherel with quickened breath. "You! Ah, now I see, now it all comes back to me!"

"For the sake of that early love, I have done what I have done. You promise me not to tell?"

"I promise," returned Asherel, receiving the doctor's hearty grip.

A few weeks later Blumele and Asherel were discussing plans for disposing of their few belongings, prior to their departure for the distant south land. Blumele was quite willing to emigrate; she understood that her husband's life depended upon it, and that was reason enough. The promise of tickets for the voyage from Doctor Pearlson was the climax to her curiosity as to whether he knew upon whom he was conferring all these obligations. Soon the day would come when it would no longer be possible for her to find out. Their conversation was suddenly interrupted by a knock at the door, and when it was opened it was the doctor himself who entered.

"Here are the tickets," he said, as though in a hurry. "I thought it safest to bring them myself."

"How can we thank you?" said Asherel. "God shall bless you!"

There was a lump in the poor man's throat, and his eyes moistened as he spoke.

Doctor Pearlson felt embarrassed. He took little Gusta in his arms and kissed her, and did the like to Wolfie, who thought it an indignity. Then taking Asherel by the hand he shook it vigorously and wished him "good-bye" with a husky voice. Blumele looked on in a maze; she knew not whether it was yet time to speak, to ask the question that burdened her soul. Before she was aware of it the doctor had taken her hand, and with one last broken "God bless you!" he hastened out of the room.

Two days after, the little family were asking their way about at the roaring Waterloo terminus, seeking the train that was to bear them to Plymouth, where they were to embark. The din and confusion were maddening, and Asherel in his distraction feared that the train had already sped. At last a kindly guard took them in tow, and they were soon safely disposed in a carriage. The door was slammed, the flag waved, and the snorting engine began to move.

Towards the end of the platform, alone and absorbed, stood Doctor Pearlson. When the train began to start, he looked up and watched the carriages as they passed before him. He scanned each one carefully, anxiously; at length, his heart gave a leap, for there was the carriage he sought. The children were looking through the farther window, Asherel holding them by the hand. Blumele was gazing wistfully in his own direction, and as they came within sight of each other there passed between them one swift glance of mutual frank recognition, revealing to each the other's secret, and bringing back with vivid clearness scenes and memories of the blissful past.

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**Sabbath Meals Society.**—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sabbath Meals Society was held last Sunday evening at the Beth Hamedrash, St. James's Place, Aldgate, Mr. S. Trenner, Vice-President, in the chair. On the proposition of the Chairman the balance sheet for the past year was adopted. The balance sheet shows an income of £317 (as against £374), £67 of which was derived from subscriptions (as against £65); £193 in donations (which is the same as the previous year); legacies received amounted to £52 (as against £10). The principal item of expenditure was £229, the cost of 8,225 meals to 1,603 persons (as compared to £217 for 8,704 meals to 1,737). The result of the election of honorary officers is as follows: President, Mr. I. Birnbaum; Vice-President, Mr. S. Trenner; Treasurer, Mr. I. Weber; Auditors, Messrs. M. Drukker and I. M. Rosenbaum. The whole of the Committee were re-elected with the addition of the Rev. Dayan M. Hyamson. A vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings.

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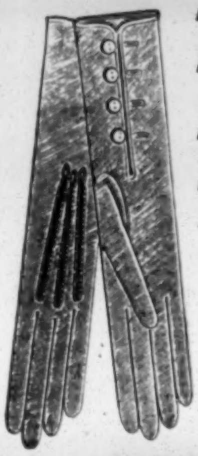

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SUPPLEMENT

— TO THE —

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

MARCH 13, 1903.

# THE ALIEN IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

## EVIDENCE FROM THE PROVINCES.

## Close of the Case for Restriction.

### YESTERDAY WEEK'S SITTING.

#### Further Evidence of Mr. Lewis Lyons.

The Royal Commission on Alien Immigration resumed its sittings on Thursday, the 5th inst. All the Commissioners were in attendance, and at the opening of the sitting Lord James announced that the "anti-alien" case would be concluded on Monday, and the case "for" the aliens would start yesterday. The first witness was Mr. Lewis Lyons, who, in accordance with the wishes of the Commission, read a short "compressed statement" of his views.

The effect of alien immigration since the great Jewish tailors' strike, had been, he said, to reduce wages and increase the number of working hours. The fight lasted six weeks, and Lord Rothschild and Sir Samuel Montagu were instrumental in bringing the terrible suffering to a close. It was worth noting that during the strike there was not a single charge of assault or intimidation. In consequence of the employers' resorting to the old system which existed before the strike, mass meetings were held to protest against the innovation. The great influx of native female labour into the factories which were erected after the report of the Sweating Committee in 1889-90 reduced the out-working system, and largely increased the alien unemployed, which affected wages and hours. That, and the constant new arrivals, together with the latest improvements in machinery, had produced a very bad state of affairs in London and the Provinces, so that aliens were competing with each other for work. It had been stated that, owing to cheap alien labour, the articles produced were of an inferior quality. But that was not so. Cheap clothes did not necessarily mean nasty clothes. The principles of sub-division of labour as adopted by the aliens in the tailoring trade had an upward tendency of proficiency. In the absence of any legalised standard of living, it would not be fair to say that the aliens adopted a lower standard of living than the native worker living in similar environment. There was no organised attempt by the aliens to reduce wages or take the place of men on strike. Jewish trades unions fluctuated in consequence of excessive immigration. He denied the statement of Mr. Evans, that tailors' machinists received from £3 to £3 10s. a week. There might be one or two isolated cases where this money was received, but the hours worked for this sum would constitute nearly two weeks' work. The responsibility for the sweating conditions should be fixed upon the right persons, viz., the manufacturers, the merchant tailors, and the middlemen, and not upon the actual workers, who were the victims of circumstances. The statement he had already made that the natives were learning and adopting the Jewish system of sub-division, and utilising the sewing machine as a scientific instrument of production, was borne out by the fact that during the whole of that week an exhibition was taking place at the offices of the *Tailor and Cutter*, where the Jewish system of tailoring was explained in detail to a body of Englishmen. As for remedies to prevent an excessive supply of alien labour and the influx of immigrants, he suggested (1) that the Jewish trades unions should be encouraged instead of opposed, (2) that the officials of the Union should work in harmony with the tailoring industry, and (3) the dissemination abroad of a knowledge of the conditions of the English labour market.

#### The Outcry against the Alien—Mr. Lyons's Explanations.

Mr. LYONS was then examined by various Commissioners. In reply to questions, he stated that the strike of 1889 was caused by long hours, low wages, insanitary workshops, bad treatment by employers and working all night. The strikers demanded a reduction of the hours of work to twelve, with an hour's interval for dinner and half-an-hour's interval for tea; that all meals should be consumed off the premises, and that Government contractors should pay the trades union rate of wages. The employers granted these terms. He had given evidence before the Sweating Committee, but the workmen were so impatient that they struck work before the Committee could report.

Lord JAMES: There are a lot of people who are impatient now about this Commission.

Mr. LYONS went on to say that the bad conditions reappeared six months after the employers had granted the concession. The conditions in the tailoring trade were now very bad. He attributed that to the alien immigration, and the introduction of new machinery in the factories—such as the sewing machines. Such processes as cording and tracing formerly done by hand were now done by machine. It used to take a man an hour to cord a coat, but machines could now do sixteen in less than an hour. Machinery increased the employment of those who made it, but this was counteracted by the number of people it threw out of work in his trade. It found work for the English mechanic, but displaced the alien. The aliens he saw were robust and strong. The difficulty he met with was that after concessions had been obtained from the employers, a large number of aliens would come in three months afterwards, and the middleman took them in preference to the trades unionists. The new arrivals did not understand the principles of trades unionism, though they did understand when they were told that they ought to get 6s. for an article instead of 3s.—(Laughter).

Major GORDON: You stated in *Reynolds's Newspaper* on the 1st of February that the outcry against the alien was justified on three grounds: (1) sweating, (2) house-farming and driving up of rents, (3) the generally bad type of man who is disgracing the Jewish name.

Mr. LYONS: The Jewish community is also opposed to these things. The Jews themselves conducted a campaign against the Jewish landlords, and the feeling against them is very bitter now. Sometimes, half a man's wages goes in rent.

The witness proceeded to say that everybody was opposed to the criminals. The tension was so tight—chiefly in consequence of the rent question—that if it continued he was afraid there would be a riot. The Jewish trades unionists had prevented a great deal of mischief from being done. Through respect for them, the English trades unionists had kept the people back. Asked whether he was in favour of restricting the immigration, the witness replied that his belief was that if the Jewish trades unions were better organised and encouraged they could exercise an influence on the employers not to encourage "greener" labour. And if this were known abroad it would without legislation stop the "greeners" from coming over. The Jewish worker was handicapped, because of the female native labour and the "greener" labour. The Jewish bakers did not displace the English bakers; they could not do their work. The alien master bakers had admitted that they worked their men 95 hours. There were very few native Jews in his trade and no Christians in his Union. They were principally aliens.

#### The Yiddish Language.

Lord JAMES: Do the majority of the English Jews speak Yiddish, or not?

Mr. LYONS: They may understand a few words, but they are not capable of conversing in Yiddish.

Lord JAMES: Where does Yiddish come from?

Mr. LYONS: It is a mixture of Low German and Hebrew.

Lord ROTHSCHILD: Very little Hebrew.

Major GORDON: It varies in different places.

Lord JAMES: Is there any history of the language? When was it framed and by whom?

Mr. LYONS: It is a mixture of all the known languages.

Major GORDON: There are very many dialects of it. (To the witness): It is the upper grades of the trade in which the native Jew and Christian work. The aliens work in the cheap and lower grades?

Mr. LYONS: The alien Jew can do just as good work as the native Jew. There is an upward tendency in our trade on account of the machinery.

Major GORDON: You speak of the dissemination abroad of a knowledge of the state of the English labour market as likely to have a good effect. That is done a great deal already. I have seen people warned when I have been present.

Mr. LYONS: They do not understand. The warnings should be sent in Yiddish from the English workers.

Major GORDON: It is worth consideration. Do the Jewish Board of Guardians do it?

Mr. LYONS: I do not know. The Board issues useful sanitary warnings. The witness next stated that there was an excessive immigration. The alien employers treated their hands very badly. There were cases in which they even assaulted them. In one of these the matter had been brought into Court, but the magistrate, being unable to understand Yiddish, dismissed the case. He had known employers to run away without paying their employees. But he had known Englishmen to do that too—(Laughter). He had seen the statement of Mr. O'Grady, that his (Mr. O'Grady's) organisation had spent £6,000 in helping the alien workers, who afterwards proceeded to leave the organisation. It was the same thing in his own trade. The aliens left them in the lurch and they had to pay all the debts. It was true that the aliens left the Union and became sweating employers.

### The Advantages of Cheap Clothing.

Mr. LYONS stated, in reply to Lord Rothschild, that the alien did not displace native labour, as far as the Jewish bakers were concerned. He did so to a certain extent in his own trade. English labour must be displaced, and it was being displaced by Englishmen. The alien was not the only cause of the displacement. Asked whether all the foreign labour was unskilled, the witness replied that all labour was skilled. There was no such thing as unskilled labour. If the factory system were largely increased, it would have a very bad effect on the trade, because in the factories it was mostly females who were employed; they worked at a very low wage. In the West of England females worked for from four to five shillings a week. The factory system encouraged sub-division.

Lord ROTHSCHILD: If the cheap clothing were not made in England, would not it be made abroad?

Mr. LYONS: It would have to be made somewhere.

Lord JAMES: Why?

Mr. LYONS: Because people cannot go about naked.

Lord JAMES: Why cheap clothing, as distinguished from high-priced clothing?

Mr. LYONS: Because working men cannot buy high-priced clothing. They cannot go beyond 35s. for a suit. They are bound to have cheap clothing, but it does not follow that because it is cheap, therefore it is nasty.

Lord JAMES: It is an advantage to them to obtain the clothing at a low price because they cannot pay for high-class clothing?

Mr. LYONS: Yes.

In answer to Mr. VALLANCE, the witness said that machinery enabled them to increase the production, and so compete with foreign markets. They could not compete with America because the female native labour there reduced the quality of workmanship. The ability of the Americans to compete was the result of a larger introduction of machinery. They were not so afraid of it as Englishmen. It was impossible to shut the aliens out. He had reason to fear riots. The feeling arose chiefly through the rise in rents. Alien immigration was the principal cause of the increase. If they had taken the recent unemployed processions, for instance, they would have found that very few of the men were engaged in his trade, but they did very largely complain of being shoved out of their own houses. It was an experience which he himself had undergone. If it had never been *legally* possible to overcrowd a tenement the occupier of that tenement would still be unable to pay the present excessive rents.

In reply to Lord JAMES, the witness said that he regarded cheap goods not as a benefit but an injury. Common shoes, for instance, affected the foot very badly, and a poor woman who bought cheap shoes would only be able to walk about in them for a few days.

Lord JAMES: You say that cheap goods must come from somewhere?

Mr. LYONS: I say that they would come from somewhere.

Lord JAMES: What is to prevent, say, the cheap vest, or shoe, coming here?

### Legislation Cannot Stop Immigration.

Mr. LYONS: They could not compete with the English market. It's a mistake to think the low-class goods are made by aliens.

Lord JAMES (surprised): That is very important. We were given to understand that the aliens produced the cheap goods.

Mr. LYONS: The aliens do the middle-class work. The lowest class of work is done by natives, and they would do it whether the aliens were here or not.

The witness, proceeding, was understood to say that apart from the questions of trades unionism and high rents he had no complaint to make against the existence of the aliens here.

Lord JAMES: Do you suggest any legislation to interfere with the alien?

Mr. LYONS: I can't see how we can stop the immigration by legislation. However we stop them they will always find ways and means of coming here.

A man, continued the witness, might on coming here satisfy them that he was a competent bootmaker. But he might not succeed at that trade, and then he would go into the tailoring. In that case their test would be gone. Mr. LYTTELTON asked the witness whether he had heard of the Government contract case at Leeds in which a Jewish workman was said to have got 3s. 6d. for making a great-coat, and a native workman 2s. 9d. The witness said he had not. He went on to say that in the case of Government contracts it was not the Government that was to blame for low wages paid, but the officials who did not see that proper wages were given. He went on to refer to a strike which had recently taken place at Messrs. Lotery and Co. The firm had gradually raised its offer of remuneration for overcoat making from 10d. to 1s. 4d. That showed, he said, that the firm originally wanted to reduce the wages of the aliens. But it had nothing to do with the Government. The Inspectors had a difficulty in understanding the people. The Government, he thought, should adopt the recommendation of the Sweating Committee that Inspectors should be appointed with a knowledge of the trade and of Yiddish. If that were done, sweating would be completely abolished in Government factories.

Major GORDON: Have you any hope that your trades union remedy would succeed, considering the history of trades unions among these people?

Mr. LYONS: The Jewish trades unions are greatly hampered by the remarks of the *Jewish Chronicle*. They are also attacked by the sermons of the Ministers in the synagogues, asking the people not to join the Union.

Lord JAMES: Why is that? Are they against the trades unions?

Mr. LYONS: They don't like to see a large body of organised workmen together. They are afraid they would break away from the synagogue.

The witness added, in reply to a question, that they were on friendly terms with the Zionists. When they got to Palestine, they would want trades union conditions there. He would favour restrictions on diseased people, and on persons of known bad character.

### Evidence from Leeds.

The next witness—Mr. W. MARSTON, Secretary of the Leeds Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors—was very indistinctly heard. He said that he had been in the tailoring trade all his life. He was also a member of the Leeds City Council, and a J.P. His special object in coming before the Commission was to show how the bespoke trade had been affected by the aliens. There were many large tailoring firms in Leeds, one of them employing as many as 2,100 hands. Native female labour was employed entirely in the factories. A great deal of juvenile work was given out and made at home. The majority of those engaged in this home-work were women. Alien labour took very little part in that work; but took an important part in the making of coats. The coats were cut in the factories and then sent to the Jewish factories to be made up. By the word "Jewish" he meant English-born Jews as well as aliens. There were 297 registered tailoring workshops in Leeds, 180 of which were occupied by English Jews and aliens. He had no objection to the employment of Jews in the workshops so long as their conditions of work were in accordance with the general regulations. They welcomed them and did all they could to help them. There was no sweating in the well-managed Jewish workshops. That was in consequence of an organisation among the Jewish workmen, which had greatly improved their conditions. The Jewish trades unionists worked harmoniously with his Union. It was in the badly-managed Jewish workshops that the sweating went on; and that was facilitated by the supply of aliens. His grievance against the aliens began with the bespoke business. There was a class of business called "special." In this case orders were secured by travellers. They brought back the measures, and the coat was cut up in the factories and then made up in the Jewish workshops at very much lower prices than those encouraged in the bespoke trade. That disorganised the trade and injured the English workman. In Belfast there were 800 tailors in the bespoke trade, and in Newcastle there were between 500 and 600; but in Leeds, which had a larger population, there were only 220. This was exclusively due to the presence of aliens. Owing to the alien labour things were kept down in Leeds, whereas they had advanced in other towns. The cheapness in the bespoke trade was obtained by the sub-division of labour and by sweating. He defined sweating as "working below the recognised rate of wages, for longer hours and under bad conditions." There were not less than 15,000 Jews in Leeds. The children born of foreign parents were described as English. The style in which the aliens lived was much below that of Englishmen. Such was the overcrowding that the City Council had to clear sixty acres largely occupied by aliens.

### Objections to Sub-Division.

Sub-division of labour was peculiar to the aliens and was not adopted by English tailors. His objections to sub-division were that it cheapened labour and injured the workman. To produce a perfect garment, it was necessary that the man who began it should be able to make it throughout. He did not approve of cheapness, because it lowered the standard of living. As to the consumer, he did not benefit from the cheap goods to the extent that had been assumed. Such goods did not last long; and, unlike Mr. Lyons, he believed they were both cheap and nasty. The taking up of the bespoke trade by the Jews had led to a large amount of homework, and this in its turn led to sweating and under-selling. Money was supplied by Jewish employers to workmen to enable them to bring over their relatives. The money had to be repaid. The cheapness in the contract trade was caused by two or three employers competing with and under-selling one another. He did not consider that cheapness was the first consideration. Quality was also necessary. In his opinion alien immigration should be regulated in a similar manner to that prevailing in the United States and South Africa.

Mr. MARSTON proceeded to say, in answer to further questions, that aliens of bad character were coming into Leeds in greater numbers, and damaging the native Jewish population. He had been brought face to face with the overcrowding problem. They were taking steps to deal with it by the clearance of 60 acres. The statutory requirement to provide for two-thirds of the people displaced had been met by private builders to some extent. The powers they had were sufficient to deal with overcrowding, if adopted. He thought that the condition of things in certain congested areas in Leeds was largely owing to alien immigration. The houses of the very poor aliens had got very largely into the power of aliens. There was a very large excess of labour in his trade. This was mainly attributable to alien immigration, and also to its being a seasonal trade. In the absence of the aliens the volume of production would not have been materially reduced. No attempt to re-house had been made by the Corporation. Their cleared area was sold, and the re-housing was carried out by private enterprise. Asked whether the ready-made clothing was originally an English industry, the witness replied that it was introduced into Leeds by Messrs. Hyman and Company; and then taken up by the firm of John Barran. The witness stated in reply to Mr. Lyttelton, that it was principally trousers which were made in the factories. Jewish workmen made the coats. He had not heard of the case in which the Jewish workman was getting more wages than the English workman. He thought that that case must be a very exceptional one. There were no Jewish cutters in Leeds, to his knowledge, engaged in the cutting of the coats. What was done in the Jewish workshops was to make up the cloth that had been cut in the warehouses and then send it back to the warehouses. It was, to a great extent, skilled work. He had no figures as to the unemployed workmen in Leeds. An increasing number of aliens were unemployed in the shoe trade. Wages had fallen in his own trade.

Lord JAMES: What do the aliens work on principally?

Mr. MARSTON: On coats.

Lord JAMES: Are they of inferior quality?

Mr. MARSTON: Yes.

Lord JAMES: Then if a man bought a whole suit in Leeds, he would find one part wearing out before the other.—(Laughter).

### Aliens in Scotch Mines.

The next witness was Mr. ROBERT LUMSDEN, who described himself as a checkweighman, in Doctor's Colliery, Wishaw Coal Company, Motherwell, Lanarkshire; and spoke of the employment of aliens in the mines. There were, he said, some five or six hundred aliens in his district, and they were increasing every week. They were also increasing in the steel works. The aliens were Roman Catholic Poles, and they had been there for five or six years. The Mines Regulations were printed only in English. He could not say what percentage of the miners the aliens constituted, but in his own mine there were 430 men employed below ground, of whom seven were aliens. All the aliens in the mines in his district could read English, with very few exceptions.

Mr. NORMAN: Do they know the usages and rules in connection with the mines?

Mr. LUMSDEN: It is a hard thing to say. If you speak to them and ask them something they do not wish to say, they reply: "Me no know"—(Laughter).

The witness, continuing, said that the aliens, through their ignorance, were a source of danger to the mines. Some, who had been here some time, understood the danger. But when they first came, they were extremely ignorant of the dangers around them. Where the Union was strong, they had the same wages as the Union members, but where it was weak, the

aliens, like everybody else, got less wages. There was, however, less chance of their kicking against being underpaid than in the case of the British workman. They could live for a great deal less than the Britisher. The foreigners were now ousting the British workmen. He proceeded to describe a system in vogue at the mines under which aliens brought youths over to the mines. The latter worked for them, and were in return given their food and clothing. When they had learnt as much as the other aliens they left. The alien miners took the youths' wages. Some of the young men thus imported did not serve the two years' apprenticeship specified by the Mines Act before being allowed to work for themselves. But that law was constantly being evaded by native and alien alike. The British miners also got boys to work for them. But the difference was that the British workman paid the boys so much a day, and the boys kept themselves. There was a strong feeling among the British workmen when they found themselves out of work and the foreigners all employed, that something should be done to stop the competition. Otherwise it would be a case of Polish miners, not British miners.

### "A Wee Bit Strong."

In his colliery when a Briton and a Pole asked for employment the preference was always given to the Pole. The reason was that this would reduce the strength of the Union men. When that occurred the men held a meeting and threatened to stop work. "Of course," continued the witness, "that was a wee bit strong. The Manager stopped employing aliens, and it has never been resumed." There had not, to his knowledge, been any breach of the peace in consequence of the overflow. As to the aliens' method of living, he had been into one of their houses, and the smell was so strong that he did not care about staying there. Everything there seemed anything but clean. Judging by their appearance, this seemed to be true of the aliens generally, though he had only been in one house. The opinion of his district was that the immigration was an organised one. If the aliens were compelled to conform to the stipulations of a two years' apprenticeship they would be kept out. That was the remedy which he was seeking. He had not heard it suggested that they were more reliable in their work and worked harder than the others. The alien miners were robust and strong-like and did not suffer from any particular disease.

Mr. Lyttelton: So far as you can judge, a provision which would prevent the entry of men as physically sick would not keep these men out?

Mr. Lumsden: No.

Mr. Lyttelton: Is their capacity for hard work considerable?

Mr. Lumsden: I dinna just grasp ye.

Mr. Lyttelton: I understood you to say that the aliens could not cut the British miner out. Are they inferior to him in strength?

Mr. Lumsden: No, but in practical working.

The witness, proceeding, said that for a remedy in his district, he would have to prevent aliens coming in altogether. He did not know of any regulation that would do. As to whether any accidents had resulted from the aliens' lack of skill, he mentioned a case in which an explosion took place injuring three Poles, which was not reported by them. He could not trace any other case. The aliens were not sober people, and generally speaking, were given to very drunken habits. They were, however, very attentive to rules. His complaint was that they were employed without proper experience. They were in the habit of changing their names into English or Scotch names. That he thought would render the census return unreliable. When he said that nothing short of total exclusion would suit his Union, he did not mean to imply that a measure for restriction would not be acceptable. As to the nature of that restriction he had not made up his mind. His estimate of 500 or 600 aliens in his district was only a guess.

Lord James: Supposing a perfectly ignorant labourer were brought into the mine, you would know it at once?

Mr. Lumsden: Yes.

Lord James: And you would have him out pretty soon?—(Laughter).

Mr. Lumsden: That would depend on the state of our organisation.

## AFTERNOON SITTING.

### Alien Cabinet-Makers in Leeds.

After the adjournment, Mr. Thompson, who represented the Alliance of Cabinet Makers in Leeds, was called. There were, the witness stated, thirty-nine English workshops and seven Jewish workshops in Leeds. The cheap class of furniture was chiefly made by aliens, and the higher branches of the trade were done by English workmen, who were apprenticed to the trade, whilst the aliens were unskilled when they started. The "greener" worked for from 3½d. to 7d. an hour, working ten or eleven hours a day. The work now done by aliens was formerly done by English workmen who had been apprenticed to the trade. The system of sub-division of labour under which the aliens worked had crowded out Englishmen, and the lower wages earned and the fact that the aliens worked at home after the day's labour was finished also entered into the question of displacement. There were at present 250 members belonging to the witness's Union, of whom ten were Jews. There had been as many as sixty Jewish members, but they did not stop long—on the average not more than six months. The wholesale cabinet-making trade in Leeds was now almost entirely in the hands of aliens, and had been so for some eight years; whilst taking the trade as a whole, some 50 per cent. of the total number of cabinet-makers in Leeds were aliens. The reason why the wholesale trade was in the hands of aliens was because the masters employed the "greeners," to whom they gave less wages, and thus produced a cheap article. This was, however, inferior to that produced by Englishmen.

### Jewish Tailors in Sheffield.

The next witness was Mr. T. Murfin, Secretary of the Sheffield Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors. The membership of the Union was, the witness stated, in the slack season 170 or 180, and in the busy season about 250. The tailoring trade of Sheffield was bespoke work. The ready-made garments came from Leeds. The work was done on the employers' premises though these could not be called factories proper. There were three different classes of goods in the bespoke trade. The first-class clothes would be made for the gentry of Sheffield—generally by hand labour and by English practical tailors. The second class was made chiefly by English tailors with the assistance of machinery. In this class there was an encroachment going on by the aliens who were taking the place of Englishmen and working at lower rates. There was a difference between the system of the English tailor and that of the alien. The former made the garment whole, but amongst the Jewish tailors it was made in five separate sub-divisions, and the different men employed on a single garment were a fitter-up, machiner, presser, finisher and baster. Female labour was also, to a large extent, employed in hand-sewing.

### Sub-division of Labour—Is it an Advantage?

The witness's contention was that the system of sub-division of labour was a disadvantage, although by its means a cheaper article was produced. Female labour was employed, lower wages were paid and unskilled labour was to a large extent prevalent instead of skilled. In regard to the third class of clothes, this was, the witness stated, of a cheap kind, and was almost entirely in the hands of aliens, who worked under the system of sub-division of labour. Formerly it was done by English practical tailors. The Corporation of Sheffield in former years had given their contracts to English tailors, but during the last two years firms who employed aliens had received their orders. The latter were able to tender a lower price on account of the cheaper cost of production by the sub-division of labour. The work, however, was inferior. The result was that some thirty men were now out of work. A trouser made by a practical English tailor would cost 10s. 3d. to produce, whilst if made by the "Jewish" or sub-division of labour system it would only be 6s. 3d. Again, the cost of labour would in the one case be 3s. 2d., in the other 1s. 9d. The witness stated that he would object even to an English manufacturer employing English workmen under the system of sub-division of labour. It was pointed out to the witness that the watchmaking trade in England had been lost owing to the introduction of the system of sub-division in Switzerland and America, and that there was sub-division in the boot and shoe and other trades, all tending to cheapen the cost of production, but the witness adhered to his contention. The tailors of Sheffield did not apprentice their sons to the tailoring trade as they thought there was no prospect before them owing to the invasion of alien workers.

### Tests and their Difficulties.

As to remedies, the witness stated that as an Englishman he had no objection to a Jew as a Jew, but he suggested that every alien coming to this country should be put to a thorough practical test. The majority of the foreigners came to two or three ports, and he did not think it would be difficult for experts to be employed in applying these tests. If a man said he was a tailor he should prove himself to be one. If he could not so prove, he should be sent back. He desired to restrict unskilled, not skilled labour. Asked by Lord Rothschild what was to prevent a man who had passed a test as a bootmaker, and found the trade slack on his arrival, from learning tailoring as a "greener," the witness replied that he did not think that man would be able to compete with a practical tailor. Lord James pressed the witness on this point, and he admitted that it was a difficult matter to deal with. The whole question was a difficult one. To this Lord James replied: "We won't contradict you on that point"—(Laughter).

### Evidence of a Holborn Relieving Officer.

Mr. F. H. Birch, Poor Law Relieving Officer of the Saffron Hill District of Holborn, was then called. He stated he had had experience of the district since 1848, and had served in his present position for 35 years. The population of the district used to be mainly composed of workers in the tailoring, shoemaking and costermongering trades. They were generally a law-abiding, quiet people. The bulk of the Italians who had taken their place were also law-abiding and respectable. The rents in the district had considerably increased owing to the introduction of alien labour. Overcrowding prevailed to a large extent, and the witness had heard of a case in which a room was divided into 5 portions, in each of which a family slept. Rooms which used to cost 2s. now cost 6s. The high rents would be quite impossible were it not for the overcrowding. Besides selling chestnuts, potatoes, etc., the Italians worked at the making of piano-organs and other skilled trades, and had introduced the method of asphalt paving now in use. The Italians did not become chargeable to the rates in large numbers. The Jewish aliens in the district were mostly tailors. They overcrowded to a very large extent. They often changed their name, but he did not think this affected the enumeration of the number of foreigners in the census returns.

### Why the Law is not Enforced in Holborn.

Sir K. Digby: The overcrowding is very bad in your district?

Mr. Birch: Oh! yes, Sir.

Sir K. Digby: Do you think more might be done?

Mr. Birch: Certainly.

Sir K. Digby: Do you see any practical difficulty in enforcing the law?

Mr. Birch: Not at all. But some of the houses belong to the gentlemen who are on the Council. That is the only difficulty. The Committee that go round to see these overcrowded places are mostly the people that own the places and it has always been so since I have been in the district.

Sir K. Digby: Do you see much improvement in the disposition to enforce the law?

Mr. Birch: No, in Holborn, none at all.

The witness went on to say that he had often made complaints as to overcrowding and insanitary conditions, but no notice was taken, and nothing done. He thought the existing law sufficiently strong to prevent the overcrowding. He had not known of any actual displacement of an Englishman by an alien. The administration of the law against overcrowding in Holborn had not improved since the Borough Councils had come into existence.

Lord James then said: "It may be convenient to the public to know that the evidence that Major Gordon has had charge of, which we have called the evidence in opposition to alien immigration, will close on Monday, and this day week we will proceed to take evidence in reply to that which has been already given."

This concluded the day's sitting and the Commission adjourned till Monday.

## MONDAY'S SITTING.

### Evidence of Mr. J. Dickinson, the Police Magistrate.

At the meeting of the Commission on Monday morning Lord Rothschild and Mr Lyttelton were absent. The first witness was Mr. J. Dickinson, one of the magistrates at the Thames Police Court.

### Overcrowding Problems—Causes and Remedies.

Enumerating the causes of overcrowding, he explained that the chief element was the largeness of families. Then there were many people who came to London for a few days on their way to America or some other country, and who caused temporary overcrowding in certain quarters. A number of other cases of overcrowding arose solely from pity and kindness, while others were on the perfectly different footing of gain. The witness went on to say that in 611 cases out of 623, in which a notice to abate a nuisance had been served, the abatement had taken place. In Poplar, out of 102 cases, in the year 1901, every one was abated. Mr. Dickinson then put in a return, showing that 33 summonses were heard at the Thames Police Court for the offence of overcrowding during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902. Of these, he he had heard 24 and Mr. Mead 9. Up to the end of the year 1901, orders to abate, with costs, were only made in cases of dwelling-houses. But when a batch of cases came before him in January, 1902, he suggested that a fine should be asked for so that a conviction might be recorded and section 7 of the Public Health (London) Act, be thus put into operation. He now suggested that section 7 should be strengthened. At present, under the section, the Petty Sessional Court could order a house

to be closed in cases where two convictions for overcrowding were recorded in respect of it in the space of three months. He proposed that the period of three months should be extended to twelve. He also thought it desirable to do away with the obligation of giving notice to abate. He would make it optional. This would place the public authority on the same footing as the private individual, who, under Section 12, might proceed without giving notice. In every case since 1902 he himself had imposed a penalty except where it had been under the bye-laws. The shilling fine, of which so much had been heard, was imposed in order to enable him to take proceedings under Section 7. If he had imposed a penalty of 40s. on a "greener," he would not have been able to pay and would have had to go to prison. As his (the Magistrate's) aim was to get the nuisance abated, he would, by imposing such a penalty, have thus defeated his own object. Some of those against whom proceedings were taken were lodgers and some occupiers. If a lodger insisted on going into an overcrowded place, he ought, the witness stated, to be the first person proceeded against. The record of closing orders all over London showed that there had been more in Stepney than in any other part of London. The Stepney authorities had, therefore, not been supine, and other local authorities had also been active. Asked whether the strict enforcement of the law would not lead to real hardship, Mr. Dickinson replied that if it were not administered humanely it would lead to hardship; but as it was actually administered it did not. There was no reason to anticipate serious displacement in the humane enforcement of the law. The witness went on to say that the decision in *Weatheritt v. Cantlay* had raised a difficult question, and he had stated a case in respect of it for the opinion of the High Court. It had been alleged that the authorities were unable to get closing orders from the Magistrates. But between the 27th of May, 1896, and the 27th of May, 1902, 539 orders were made, while 45 were withdrawn and only 15 refused.

### Native and Alien Criminal Charges Compared.

Mr. Dickinson then put in a return showing the proportions of native and alien crime in the years 1892 and 1901. In 1892 the crimes of violence in which foreigners and natives were concerned numbered 37 and 7 respectively; in 1901 the figures were 25 and 23. As regards burglary, the figures in 1892 were 35 and 3; in 1901 they were 27 and 14. For robbery and larceny the figures for 1892 were 600 and 77; and for 1901 411 and 142. The cases of disorderly prostitutes were 221 and 13 in the earlier year; in the latter year they were 184 and 52. The cases of obstruction by costermongers in 1892 were 15 and 17; and in 1901 they were 54 and 153. In the ten years the number of cases of natives hawking illicit spirits was 4, and of foreigners 21. He did not regard the making of spirits as a very serious offence, except from the revenue point of view. The figures he had given were for the H Division of police.

Lord James: In 1892 the alien invasion had made very little way. If there has been a great growth in the crime of the aliens there has also been a great growth in the number of aliens?

Mr. Dickinson: Undoubtedly.

The witness, proceeding, stated that the alien disorderly women had taken possession of the Leman Street district and driven the native disorderly women into the East India Dock Road. Asked by Sir K. Digby whether the persons who came before him had been here some time or were fresh arrivals, the witness replied that a great number of the disorderly prostitutes and of the foreigners committing serious crimes were fresh arrivals. The Act of 1898 relating to prostitutes was extremely difficult to administer. Every possible difficulty was thrown in the way. Most of the people brought before him were Russian and Polish Jews; but a great number were Germans. There was a class of professional alien criminals apart from the ordinary immigrants. Referring to the allegation as to the mentally and physically disabled aliens becoming chargeable to the rates, the witness mentioned a case in which an alien residing here went back to Russia with his wife and family, but subsequently returned with a lunatic son only, who thereupon became a public charge. This alien was a tailor earning thirty shillings a week. There had been a recent inroad of professional criminals, and the witness cited cases of pickpockets and burglars who had recently arrived. In the witness's opinion the cause of the invasion of the foreign criminal class was that they had been hunted out of their own country. Foreign Governments, however, did not send them here.

The witness proceeded to refer to the case of a man who was charged with obstructing with his barrow. This man had been sent back from the United States because he had no means of subsistence. So that the American rejected came to England. Street-walking and immorality in the East End had greatly increased. The returns as to the numbers of the alien street women were not trustworthy, because of the frequent adoption of English names. Many of these women took single rooms for immoral purposes. As a result of the decision in *Weatheritt v. Cantlay*, these rooms became "houses" in the eyes of the law, and the women could not be prosecuted.

### Further Evidence from Leeds.

The next witness was Mr. O. Connellan, Secretary of the Leeds Trades and Labour Council, and also a member of the Leeds City Council. The Trades and Labour Council represented, he said, upwards of 17,000 trades unionists. There was only one society of Jewish operatives represented on his Council. The Council had discussed the question of alien immigration, and it had passed the following resolution:—

> "That this Council is of opinion that the continual influx of thousands of aliens into this country from the Continent, overstocking an already depressed Labour Market, is a serious evil to the workers, especially in our domestic industries, and agree to unite with the principal Trades Councils of the country in making representations to the Government on the matter."

The influx of aliens, he continued, had affected wages in certain trades, as well as the conditions under which those trades were carried on. The slipper-making trade was once principally an English occupation, but there were no Englishmen in it now. It had become solely given over to the aliens, and was now a sweated industry. The aliens worked from six in the morning till ten at night. The price for making a dozen pairs of slippers once ranged between 6s. 6d. and 8s. When he became familiar with the trade the price was 3s 9d. per dozen. As to the foreigners displacing the natives from their houses, in one area—the Leylands area—they had entirely done so. Rents were forced up by Jewish capitalists acquiring the property. The tenant sometimes paid a much higher rent than the rent book showed. A few years ago the rack-renting was so great that the Jewish population rebelled against it. Rents had, however, still increased in spite of this. It had been calculated that there were 1,510 houses in the Jewish area occupied by Jews. He estimated that there were five occupants to each house, though the Jewish houses were often overcrowded. This included English Jews too, of whom there were a large number in Leeds. Lord James pointed out that according to the Census there were 75,000 foreigners in Leeds out of a total population of 428,000. The overcrowding among the foreign population led to excessive hours of labour and reduced prices for work.

The witness did not advocate the general restriction of aliens. He would not prohibit the landing of all aliens, but would place some restriction on the destitute who were without visible means of a livelihood, and on those who were incapable of earning a living by reason of infirmity. As to the character of the Jews, there had rather been a deterioration in recent years. When the aliens first came there was a greater opening for them—particularly in the clothing trade. There was not such a keen competition for work then. There was not a considerable criminal population in Leeds, and on the whole the aliens there were good citizens. In reply to further questions, the witness stated that after two or three years the "greeners" got on in business. Very often they were keen business men and got to work for themselves as small employers. As to the introduction of new methods by the aliens, they had introduced sub-division in the slipper-making and clothing industries. That was connected with the increase in machinery, and the aliens lent themselves to that kind of work because they were not skilled workmen. There was, however, sub-division in some of the clothing factories before the aliens began to arrive. This was due to the introduction of machinery, and not to the initiative of the aliens. There would be sub-division whether the aliens were there or not.

### Alien Shoemakers in Leeds.

The next witness was Mr. T. Bialofskie, who described himself as a native Jew, and spoke with a strong Yorkshire accent. He said he was a boot and shoe operative in Leeds, and represented the Leeds branch of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. There were 2,000 men in that branch, of whom 30 were Jews. In 1896 the aliens were organised. He was appointed Secretary, and scales of wages were agreed on between the masters and the men. But since then the wages had been reduced, and instead of the men getting, on an average, 33s., they got 24s. That result was brought about by the influx of cheap labour from abroad. The employers could get workmen who would work for less wages. There was not a Jewish employer in Leeds now who paid the Union scale of wages. Overcrowding, too, was complained of in Leeds. He had known ten Poles living in two rooms. This overcrowding was accompanied by a rise in rents, and the practice of key-money had also crept in in Leeds. The feeling in his Union against the aliens was strong.

### The Necessity for Alien Labour.

The next witness called was Mr. J. O. Baistow, who was formerly connected with the wholesale clothing trade at Huddersfield and a member of the South London Vigilance Society. His firm, he said, was connected with the tailoring trade in 1869. There was no Jewish labour there then. He used to organise the labour, and obtain it for the firm. He obtained Jewish work-people, and they made the coats. This he did because there was no possibility of getting English tailors to work at the coat trade. The trade was short of labour. His tendency was to get rid of home work and his firm sub-divided labour before the arrival of the foreigners. In the earliest times they depended absolutely on the aliens for the coat trade. To boycott alien labour now in any possible form would destroy some branches of the clothing trade, especially the export trade. The conclusion his firm had arrived at from experience was that this alien labour was useful in some branches of the trade. Yet the extension of the factory system was a benefit not only to the trade itself, but to the district, in which a large amount of female labour was employed. Mr. Baistow went on to give the numbers of Russians and Poles in the whole country and in London. By far the largest proportion of the Russians and Poles were, he said, in the clothing trade. In Yorkshire the tendency was to develop the factory system. Hence Jews were not employed in sweating dens so much as they used to be. Anti-Semitism or Jew-baiting was objectionable.

Mr. Baistow went on to say that he was agent for the Central South London Free Church Council, and had been engaged in a large number of prosecutions of disorderly-house keepers. His attention during that time had been called to a large number of cases where aliens had conducted the houses. In one year all the persons prosecuted had been aliens—principally Jews, and in another district at present under the attention of the police, there was a continuation of the same feature. That was in Brixton. In Stamford Street, particularly, there had been a large number of prosecutions. The houses were now closed. They had been mostly in the hands of foreigners, and largely in the hands of alien tailors. At the present time the immorality was being perpetuated to a very large extent by the alien element, especially in Brixton. Mr. Baistow proceeded to make a number of suggestions for dealing with alien immorality, such as the repatriation of immoral alien women, the adoption of the Bertillon system for identifying keepers of disorderly houses, &c.

Mr. Norman: You say that aliens are not employed in sweating dens so much now as they were formerly. That implies that they still are?

Mr. Baistow: Yes, largely.

Mr. Norman: Are the aliens increasing?

Mr. Baistow: Very much since 1896.

Mr. Norman: And the British workman is being ousted?

Mr. Baistow: The British workman was not employed much in the clothing trade. He never volunteered to take it up.

Mr. Norman: You say that the alien tailor is an advantage to the country?

Mr. Baistow: All the history of the country proves that skilled labour has been an advantage to trade. Unskilled labour has been a penalty to the country.

Mr. Norman: The bulk of the incoming aliens are not skilled?

Mr. Baistow: A large number are not.

Mr. Norman: If the alien tailors are an advantage to the trade they are not to the community; because you tell us that the alien tailors support some of the houses of ill-fame?

Mr. Baistow: But what I said about the houses of ill-fame only applies to South London.

Mr. Norman: You said that the houses of infamy are largely managed by alien tailors?

Mr. Baistow: Sometimes.

Mr. Norman: So that if the trade benefits by the immigration of these people, the country suffers?

Mr. Baistow: Yes; so far as these special cases are concerned.

Mr. Baistow further stated, in reply to questions, that if the philanthropic work in South London that he had referred to ceased, the evil state of things would, in the present state of the law, return.

This concluded Mr. Baistow's evidence. Mr. S. Forde Ridley, M.P., should have been called next, but in his absence, no further witnesses were forthcoming, and the case against the alien at length came to an end. The Commission did not sit on Monday afternoon. It was to have resumed yesterday, when the case for the aliens was to be opened by Mr. Leonard Cohen, President of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

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The JEWISH CHRONICLE

LONDON: FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903—5663.

**The Board of Guardians' Report.** The Board of Guardians' report, which is just published, will attract more than usual interest on account of the attention just now being bestowed on the Jewish poor. On the whole it is a satisfactory document, and shows no trace of strain under the burden of a sudden access of pauperism. The indications, in fact, point in exactly the opposite direction—to a diminution rather than to an increase in the amount of distress in our midst. Thus the number of cases relieved by the Board last year was only 4,806, as compared with 5,061 in 1901 and 5,439 in 1900. The decrease is accounted for by a diminution of fifteen in the number of old cases relieved, and of 240 in the number of those who received assistance for the first time last year. Again, if we take another test of the poverty of the new-comers, we find that the number of foreigners arriving during the year who had to be assisted was 380, as compared with 403 in the previous year and 1,199 in the year 1900 (a year which saw the great influx of Roumanian Jews). The fact that there has been an appreciable decrease of the number of cases dealt with, in spite of the bad conditions of trade prevailing among

Jewish artisans, hardly bears out the suggestion that London is being overwhelmed by a cataclysm of pauperism, and this inference is supported by the figures of the Russo-Jewish and Board of Guardians Conjoint Committee, which show a diminution of 81 in the number of cases relieved. The report makes mention of the Alien Immigration Commission, but as the President was to give evidence yesterday, the matter is not fully entered into in its pages. The important statement is, however, vouchsafed that during the last three years no less than 7,000 persons, 98 per cent. of whom were aliens, were sent out of this country by the Board. There are many other gratifying features in the report—more particularly in the record achievements of the self-help departments. In particular, the activity of the Industrial Committee, which last year apprenticed 209 boys and 42 girls to various trades, may be noted, in view of the laments as to the falling off in the apprenticing system which have been heard before the Commission. Unfortunately the old financial weakness of the Board is still conspicuous. The deficit has been reduced during the past year, but it has not been wiped out. It is scarcely a creditable thing that this great charity should from year to year be unable to balance its books. The community should see to it that the administrators who spend their time and energy and enthusiasm on the work of the Board should not be harassed and hampered by insufficient help.

**A Word to the Press.**

The Alien Immigration Commission has now finished the first half of its work. The case against the aliens, which has dragged along through a score of sittings and an intricate maze of allegation and repetition, is at length closed; and yesterday, the case for the alien was begun. We sincerely trust that this part of the Commission's work will not be ignored by the general press. We may rely completely on the exemplary impartiality of the Commissioners not to scamp the Jewish evidence, even though tendered at this unavoidably late hour. But the same certainty hardly exists in the case of the publicists and others who are only just awaking to the consciousness that such a thing as a case for the aliens really exists. There are some fifty witnesses to be heard on this side and it will be only in accordance with English ideas of fairness if the public ear is lent as readily to them as it was to those who have preceded them upon the opposite side. We have only to say in this connection that the proceedings of the Commission hitherto have been of a very painful character to the Jews of this country. They have seen a majority of their body practically put upon public trial and subjected to a searching examination unknown to other races. They have seen the faults which have been revealed—and no collection of men could present a crystal flawlessness of character—detailed in the newspapers and made the basis for a demand for immediate legislation before the other side could be heard. And they have faced the risk of a confusion between "Jew" and "alien" against which, it is true, the Commissioners have invariably guarded, but which many people may well have been unable to avoid. We cannot think that the alien has received his due at the hands of some of the witnesses; while the frequency with which it has been sought to class the sons of aliens—many of whom have fought in the British ranks, and most of whom are almost more British than the Britisher—as foreigners has been a source of pain and regret to many Jewish subjects of the King. All the more reason exists, therefore, to request a fair hearing for the pro-alien witnesses (many of whom are not Jews at all), and we respectfully ask for them the attention of the press and of public men.

**Purim.**

To-day is Purim. We are afraid the fact will create neither interest nor excitement. The race has a happy knack of forgetting its Hamans, though the brood is hardly extinct even in these "enlightened days." Or perhaps it is this very multiplicity of the Agagite's historic descendants which saps the interest in the original Haman. Perhaps, too, the sameness of phraseology and methods which has characterised the Hamans in all times, down to this very day, accounts for the inattention to which the enemy of Mordecai is nowadays subjected. Why trouble to take down the Book of Esther from one's shelf when the sentiments it contains are thrust under one's eyes almost every day in the *Libre Parole*, or the *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, or in a certain supplement of the *Jewish Chronicle*. And as the Jews are known largely to patronise the anti-Semitic prints, they are under no necessity to turn back to the philosophy of the father of all the anti-Semites. In one sense, indeed, Haman is the most "live" personage in the Old Testament. He is certainly the most quoted, though the plagiarists, who purloin his phrases, have not the grace to acknowledge their source. If Haman deserved the fate which overtook him, we have not the courage to say what should be the doom of those who steal his phrases. But perhaps it is not only the monotony of anti-Semitism which is responsible for the decline of our interest in Purim. The simple joyousness of the festival is out of place in these intensely serious days. We have cast most of the colour out of our religious life—that is part of the process of occidentalisation (if we may use the term). The "passing" of the *Purimspiel*, the decay of the gift-sending habit and even of the "disguise" buffoonery may be regretted. All the old carnival features could hardly be maintained at the present day. Some of them, for instance the explosion of fire-works, and the special permission to play cards, have lost the charm of comparative novelty. But there are several elements in the festival—particularly the social and domestic features—which might well be retained. The numerous Balls arranged for the present festival are evidence that the younger generation are not indifferent to its social side. More recently the Festival of Chanucah has undergone a distinct revival, and it is difficult to see why the interest in Purim, too, should not be re-awakened. If Chanucah has its morals in these days, nobody can say that one of the first anti-Jewish agitations recorded in history has lost its pertinence.

**The British and Foreign Bible Society.**

The Lord Mayor is winning golden opinions. The new departure which he inaugurated on Saturday with so much success, in inviting the Metropolitan Members of Parliament, without reference to political differences, followed closely on Friday's equally novel gathering—a Mansion House meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society presided over by a Jewish Lord Mayor, the occasion being the inauguration of the Centenary of that great institution. The situation was so remarkable that the Lord Mayor felt constrained to offer some explanation of the part he was taking. He said it had been asked by uncharitable persons how he, a Jew by creed, could preside over such a meeting. He was quite sure of this, that toleration begat toleration. He could as readily join as any Christian there in the words of the beautiful hymn which had been sung, and in the Psalm which had been taken from his own Scriptures. He heartily wished the movement success, and assured his hearers that it was to him a matter of pride and satisfaction to preside over the gathering. Indeed the Bible Society is an institution in which Jews, only less than Christians, must feel a deep interest. For a hundred years it has been active in multiplying and distributing copies of the Scriptures, and translating them into every known language. No fewer than 180,000,000 copies have thus been scattered far and wide among all the families of the earth. Inasmuch as a large portion of this activity has concerned itself with the Old Testament, the operations of the Bible Society must necessarily appeal to Jewish sympathies. To show how directly Jews are interested in its work we may mention the fact that a most convenient edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew and English is published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The text of the Hebrew Bible, edited by Letteris, and printed in magnificent type in Vienna, accompanied by the Authorised English Version, is published by the Society at a remarkably cheap price, and is in general use among Jews. But for the Society's enterprise English Jews would be without a Hebrew and English Bible in a single volume and in a handy form. The common interest of all civilised creeds in the Bible to which the Lord Mayor bore testimony was emphasised in the speech of the Prime Minister. Community of possession is often most strongly realised when it is subjected to attack from without. To those who are inclined to think that the inroads of the Higher Criticism must chill the enthusiasm and diminish the ardour of those who desire to spread abroad the knowledge of the Bible, Mr. Balfour had a conclusive reply. His opinion is—and it is one that will be generally endorsed—that the ever-increasing knowledge we have of the history of Israel and the nations who have been influenced by the Jewish people, so far from rendering the Bible less valuable to us, or less interesting from a religious point of view, must greatly augment in every respect the value it has for an educated community.

**The Dalston Synagogue Election.**

We are naturally very loth to interfere in so essentially domestic a proceeding as the election by a synagogue of its Minister, but the issues raised by the dispute that has arisen at the Dalston Synagogue are of such wide public importance that they can hardly be over-looked in a Jewish journal. Into the question whether the Board of Management is acting *ultra vires* in selecting a single candidate for recommendation to the seatholders it is not necessary to enter at length. It is true that no such action can be taken by the Board unless it has been expressly empowered to do so by the seatholders themselves, and that such power does not seem to have been granted in the present instance. But the question raised by the selection of the German candidate in preference to the English candidates is a matter of far greater importance. We wish to say nothing against this gentleman personally. Our objection is limited to the policy of going beyond these shores in search of an occupant for an English pulpit. In adopting this course, the Board of the Dalston Synagogue are doing something the effects of which may be felt far beyond the confines of the synagogue in Poet's Road. They are setting an example which may be followed by others, and taking a course which is directly and fatally contrary to the interests of the Anglo-Jewish community. It is a serious thing for an English congregation to flout the Seminary which for many years has struggled to gain recognition, and it is a no less serious thing to encourage our foreign brethren in the delusion that ministerial piety and efficiency can only be found abroad. The Board of the Dalston Synagogue cannot be unaware of what occurred at the time of the election of the Dayanim, and they must fully understand the obstacles which they are wilfully placing in the way of the vital work of Anglicisation on proper lines. We hope that they will refrain from pressing their decision. But if they press it, then we trust that the seatholders will exercise their right to revise that decision in complete and unmistakable fashion.

**A Foreigner's Marriage Bill.—Mr. Macdona has introduced a Bill the object of which is to prevent the marriage of a British subject with a foreigner being rendered invalid by the foreigner failing to fulfil the requirements of the marriage law of his own country. Mr. Macdona proposes that on the eve of the marriage the foreigner shall, under pain of fine or imprisonment, declare to the officiating minister that he is not a British subject, and produce a certificate from his ambassador or consul in London showing that all conditions for making the marriage binding in his country have been complied with. Mr. Harry S. Samuel is one of the supporters of the Bill.**

## Chevra Kedusha.

A general meeting of the members of the Chevra Kedusha was held last Sunday, in the Vestry Room of the Great Synagogue, Mr. ARTHUR E. FRANKLIN, President, in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, having referred to the valuable work performed in the East End by Mr. M. Van Tnal, said that on that, the last occasion on which he would have the privilege of addressing them as their President, he would like to refer in a few words to the objects they had in view when they came together to establish the Association eight years ago, and to the measure of success which had, so far, crowned their efforts. Of all those who took part in its foundation, all except two were associated with it still, and these two had passed away whilst still active members. He referred to the death of Mr. Simon Simons, the late Treasurer of the Burial Society, and to that more recent loss, that of their dear friend, Mr. Asher Myers, to whose active mind they owed the first suggestion which led to their successful establishment. The part he took in that as in so many other communal institutions was very fresh in their memory, and was always a leading part. Their work was quiet and unobtrusive, but once in each year they came before the public with those services, and they had been fortunate in the preachers who had acted as exponents of their objects. Let him say too about those services, as there was at present so much criticism of our synagogue services, that whilst they consisted exclusively of prayers and hymns of the highest traditional authority, they were yet, or perhaps he should say were therefore, so simple and so impressive as to appeal to all who found solace in prayer. Among their members, some doubtless joined because they sought opportunities of carrying out religious duties as prescribed in our code. With such people he was very much in sympathy; they were the stalwarts of the community; but as it was their desire to make their Association as comprehensive as possible, it was necessary to consider the point of view of those who were out of sympathy with what they termed legalism and wanted justification for every precept. The most solemn period of life was that when "Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets," and what they had taken upon themselves was, to do all that lay within their power to render that period a period of solemnity. Everything should be done and nothing should be left undone to impress upon all concerned that from the moment when life drew near its end until the final farewell at the graveside, a religious hush should prevail. They had published a book—compiled by their friend Mr. S. Alexander, and seen through the press by their late friend Asher Myers, and approved by the Chief Rabbi—which contained the prayers for the dying and the dead and the instructions for the last rites. These psalms and prayers were part of our ancient liturgy, and they breathed a spirit of true religion and resignation. They were fitted for the use of all men of every age. He trusted they were always said with the impressiveness and devotion necessary to make their meaning felt and so influence the performance of the attendant duties. The instructions were worded in the true spirit of a religious service. After reading extracts from Mr. Alexander's book, Mr. Franklin proceeded to say that it had been their desire that these their ideals should be reduced to practise and to some extent they might claim success. The cordial co-operation of those responsible for the Burial Society had been of great use. He need hardly mention the Treasurers, Mr. L. B. Franklin and Mr. W. T. Leviansky, who regarded their duties as heads of the Society as a very serious trust. The assistance they had had from Mr. Friedlander and his immediate staff had been very great, and he might say from personal experience that the men under them showed deference to the religious duties they undertook. Still it was necessary to remember that habit and custom might lead to dulling of the finer instincts, and it was their duty to see that that tendency, if existent, was checked. Let them remember that not only were their duties to be done in a proper and decorous manner, but the highly-strung feelings of recently-bereaved mourners must be respected, and they must be made to feel that all about them were in proper sympathy with them. In that connection he should like to urge the abandonment of the system of hiring professional watchers. Before death none should be present but those who were in entire sympathy with the departing one, and with whom he would be wishful, of his own accord, of joining in prayer. The duty of praying with the dying should not be delegated to unsympathetic strangers. And afterwards surely it should be a privilege of the friends of the departed to act as guard of honour to his remains. As he had said, they claimed that within their sphere they had done good; scarcely a serious complaint had been heard during the past eight years of any irreverent occurrence at the houses of mourning within their sphere, by which he meant the cases in which they did or could visit and supervise. But they did not cover the whole ground. It was contrary to Jewish custom that any man should take part in the last rites to a woman, and it was in those cases that reforms were still necessary. As their book remarked, "It is considered a great virtue for Jewish women to render such personal service as may be required." Why was it that they did not come forward and undertake that duty? The necessity was recognised, and the appointment of ladies of refinement and religious feeling would be welcomed on the Burial Committee, but they could find none willing. As they had stated at their first meeting, and frequently since, they wanted them, and wanted them badly. The duty of organising a band of ladies willing to act in the same manner as their male members, as representatives of the bereaved family and the community generally, was his legacy to his successor, but he was willing to give him every assistance in the work. The old Sarah Gamp had made way for the modern sick nurse because ladies had taken a general interest in nursing. The same improvement would follow in their case. He wished the Association a permanent existence, and might it always attract to itself representatives of all members of the community, and have the services of such an efficient organiser as their East End representative, Mr. Van Thal, and an amiable and tactful secretary as Mr. Sions. To both of them and to them all he desired to express his thanks for their co-operation, assistance and support during the period he had been their President.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that Mr. Herbert Bentwich be elected President, referring to his valuable services to the community generally.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. ASHER ISAACS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BENTWICH said he thought they ought not to let Mr. Franklin off without making some effort to persuade him to continue his services, in view of the fact that that was a critical period in the history of the Chevra Kedusha. In spite of great effort they had not succeeded in extending their work or in keeping it up to the level which they had anticipated on its inauguration, and he thought Mr. Franklin's withdrawal would be a great loss to the Society, especially at a time when it was necessary that some fresh effort should be made to place the Society on the footing which Mr. Franklin originally intended. He would only undertake the office in the event of Mr. Franklin being positively unable to continue his work. He thought they should make an appeal to Mr. Franklin to continue in office for another year, during which period he might be able to keep together the different threads of the work, which had somewhat slackened in the past two or three years. The East End branch of the Society seemed to be the only one which had done any real work. In other parts, there was apparently nothing to report and no results to be shown. He hoped they would join with him in pressing Mr. Franklin to remain as President for one year more.

The CHAIRMAN said he had come to a decision last year, and they might be certain he would not have done so without strong reasons. It would be painful for him to continue to fill that prominent position in the Society as Chairman, but he would agree to become one of its most active members under Mr. Bentwich.

Mr. J. M. LISSACK remarked that Mr. Franklin's decision had come to them with a certain amount of surprise, and a large amount of regret. As Mr. Franklin had said, he had had the idea before him for some time, and they must take it for granted that he had given full consideration to the question of resigning the position which he had held with so much credit for several years. He regretted Mr. Franklin was to resign an active or leading position in the Society, but on the other hand he thought he was perfectly right in doing so, because he (Mr. Lissack) believed there should not be a permanent head of any institution as it tended to militate against progress by causing the work to run in the same old grooves. During the past eight years the Society had done very good work. He then referred to the great care and ability displayed by the various paid officials at *Taharas* and as Watchers. Previously to the establishment of the Chevra Kedusha the public had frequently been shocked at scandals in connection with the work, but he could bear testimony to the kind, patient, and reverential manner in which their duties were now performed by the officials, and if the Society had secured that result alone it would have amply justified its existence. The fact, however, of the Society having existed for eight years without being able to perform more than that was insufficient. He agreed with the Chairman that it would be a great advantage if the co-operation of ladies could be secured, and he hoped their new President might be able to do something in that direction. The Society would then be doubly successful in securing a new President. Their loss in one direction might possibly prove a gain in another. Mr. Lissack then moved a resolution to the effect that the Society received with regret Mr. Franklin's resignation, and thanked him for his valuable services during the term of his Chairmanship, and offered him the position of Treasurer of the Society.

Mr. FRANKLIN, having expressed his thanks and accepted the office of Treasurer, vacated the chair, which Mr. Bentwich occupied for the remainder of the proceedings.

Mr. BENTWICH expressed his indebtedness to them for having elected him as Chairman. Mr. Franklin had been good enough to mention his communal services, and he hoped he would not disappoint him in regard to any services he could render to that Society. He trusted the Chevra Kedusha would not, under his auspices, turn itself into a society for burying itself. They would develop the work and endeavour to revert to their old ideals; and he hoped something would be done in the direction which Mr. Franklin had suggested to them as a sort of legacy—that of securing the assistance of ladies in the work of the Society. He thought that those who took part in the affairs of the community would do well to look abroad and see what was being done there. He had recently returned from a journey in the East, and on that and other occasions he had been struck by the immense importance which attached to the Chevra Kedusha in foreign countries. The Chevra Kedusha, which was comparatively a recent institution in London, was considered abroad as the first of all the communal institutions, and when he was in Buda-Pesth he noticed that the members of the Holy Brotherhood looked upon their offices as those of the highest honour which they could hold in connection with the community. He had before him the balance-sheet of the Chevra Kedusha at Buda-Pesth, which, despite the fact that it was comparatively a poor place and that the Society had many claims on its charitable resources, had an income of over £2,000. The Society at Buda-Pesth was able not only to carry out the function of burying its poor, but to give donations to hospitals, to the Jewish Hospital, to poor scholars, to emigrants and to every communal institution. Moreover, everybody connected with the institution there considered himself bound to participate in all communal work. He hoped to place the wheels of the Society in motion for that end, so that it might become not a small but an influential institution.

On the proposition of Mr. ASHER ISAACS, seconded by Mr. MICHAEL LEVY, a vote of thanks was passed to the Wardens of the Great Synagogue for placing the synagogue at their disposal for their annual service that evening, and to the reader, the Rev. M. Hast.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. J. M. ANSELL, seconded by Mr. S. S. OPPENHEIM, was also accorded to the Rev. Dayan Hyamson for preaching a sermon on the occasion.

Messrs. Ascher L. Sions and S. Alexander were re-elected joint honorary secretaries.

The annual service was subsequently held in the Great Synagogue. The prayers were read by the Rev. M. Hast.

The Rev. Dayan M. HYAMSON preached the following

### Sermon.

The Founders, Managers and Members of the Chevra Kedusha, which has now been in existence for several years, are heartily to be congratulated on the progress of their institution which has taken firm root in Anglo-Jewry. No one doubts but that the Chevra Kedusha fulfils an indispensable function in the communal economy. While full credit should be accorded the officials employed by the Burial Society for their zeal and efficiency, still, the last rites to the remains of beloved ones gone to their rest are so charged with tender associations that for the sake of the living and the dead, for the sake of those who have gone before, as well as of those left behind, it is right that the sacred functions of *Tahara* should not be exclusively relegated to paid officials, but should be lovingly and reverently shared, or at least, supervised, by members of the community acting in an honorary capacity. There is little need to dwell at length on the importance of these functions. Their sacredness is such that those engaged in these duties are, for the time being, exempt from all other religious obligations.* "He who does not, for a brief space, follow a passing funeral procession" is guilty of "Mocking the poor and blaspheming His Maker."† "Mocking the Poor"! What an apt term for the dead clay which can neither acknowledge courtesies nor return kindnesses, nor resent affronts. But such affronts to the dead are at the same time blasphemies against the Maker who had made the clay a casket for a priceless gem, a tabernacle to enshrine His Holy Spirit. And to him that shows due reverence for the dead the Talmud applies the text: "He that is gracious to the poor lendeth to the Lord."‡ The Father of the spirits of all flesh, upon whom we are dependent for all that we are and all we have, for life and livelihood, the bread we eat, the water we drink, the air we breathe, the breath we draw—He, the Great Creditor, becomes our Debtor. The bounties innumerable He showers upon us are the fruits of our true kindness to those who are no longer able to make return. The principal recompense, however, is reserved for hereafter.§ Does reverence for their remains matter to the spirits that have cast off their robes of flesh, shaken off the dust of the earth and travelled through the portals of the valley of the shadow of death to the realms of life and light eternal? Do those who

have gone to a kingdom of permanence and reality reck aught of the endless kaleidoscopic changes, illusions and disillusionments in their former abode? Speculations on these questions have engaged the minds of men in every age and country; and in the Talmud, of which it may with truth be said that to it nothing that is of human interest is foreign, there are discussions on this among other themes. "For the living know that they shall die, but the dead know not anything." ‖ This is taken by R. Jonathan literally. R. Chia interprets it figuratively.¶ "The living know they will die" refers to those who live with the ever-present consciousness of their latter end. Their lives are full of worth, and after they are gone, they leave footprints on the sands of time. "The dead know nought" refers to those whose aimless, butterfly existence does not deserve to be called life in the higher sense. Although it is said, on the one hand: "He who speaks concerning the dead, it is as if he speaks of a stone,"** either because they know nothing of, or care naught for, what men say concerning them; yet, on the other hand, the parallel to the familiar saying: *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, is given in the warning against speaking ill of a Talmid Chacham after his decease. Though human effort is powerless to lift the veil that hides the "hereafter" from mortal ken, reverence is enjoined for the dead, as though they were still in our midst. In the spirit of this sentiment no-one is permitted to enter God's acre with trailing Zizith, wrapped in a Talith, with Tephillim round his head, or a Sepher Torah in his arms. For this, too, would be a "Mockery of the Poor," an accentuation of the contrast between those privileged to observe the Precepts of the Torah and the sleepers in the dust who are exempt from that obligation. The functions of the Chevra Kedusha are a kindness to the living as well as to the dead. The silent and unobstrusive and therefore all the more appreciated sympathy of participators in the sacred last rites softens the severity of the blow sustained by the bereaved, soothes their sorrow, pours the balm of consolation upon their bruised spirits, and into their anguished hearts. Like other forms of charity this too has a reflex action. It blesses the giver more than the recipients. Who has ever been present at a death-bed or taken part in the functions of the *Tahara* without having it forcibly brought home to his mind that man walketh but in a shadow, that our days are as a hand-breath, that human life is but a good-will tenancy, held at the pleasure of the Supreme. These rites also impress upon us a truth, trite and commonplace, but too often forgotten,—the essential equality of all mankind. Death is the great leveller. The King of Terrors shows no respect to persons. "Great and small are there and the servant freed from his master."‡ Rich and poor, distinguished and obscure reach the same terminus. All are at last received by kind mother earth, and a benignant sky overshadows all. These duties fill us with a sense of the momentous responsibility impressed upon us by the gift of life. "Remember thy Creator." On the Hebrew word for Creator, בוראך, the Midrash ‡‡ rings the changes בורך and בארך. Remember the pit out of which thou wert dug, the pit into which thou wilt be lowered. Recollect thy origin and end. But remember too, thou art a creature of Heaven as of earth; the pure soul entrusted to thee must be returned pure and undefiled. For death is not the End. It does not spell destruction and annihilation, but a separation of the component parts of our dual nature. Dust returns to dust, but the spirit to God who gave it. The Bible teaches directly and by implication the doctrine of the soul's immortality, which also is in harmony with reason. Shall the great law of the conservation of energy break down when tested by the highest of all forces? If light, heat, electricity, mechanical force are not destroyed, but simply change their mode of manifestation, shall human life with its faculties of volition, emotion, intellect, utterly perish? With the doctrine of the immortality of the soul is bound up the twin creed of the resurrection of the body foreshadowed in Ezekiel's vision of the Valley of Dry Bones, and the analogy to which is the annual miracle of Spring. At this season nature bursts its icy fetters and celebrates its new birth. The tiny seedlings send their roots downward, their shoots reach upwards to the light. And in the fulness of time, the valleys are yellow with corn. So shall the soul be clothed again and stand again on the earth at the latter end. Your association is a testimony to your belief in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the Body. It embodies the prayer "Thou wilt not abandon my soul to the grave, Thou wilt not permit Thy loving one to see destruction, Thou wilt let me know the path of life, fulness of joy in Thy presence, bliss everlasting at Thy right hand." §§ Your work serves to knit together the community with chains stronger than steel cables, the chains of true sympathy, the mighty bonds of affection and love. There is one gap, however, still left to be filled up. The Chevra Kedusha at present consists exclusively of male members who supervise the last rites to the remains of their brothers in faith who have passed away. But in addition to this Holy Brotherhood, there should be a Holy Sisterhood consisting of tender-hearted women of Israel who would undertake similar duties for our sisters in faith. The establishment of such branches in connection with every synagogue would put the coping-stone on your edifice and set the seal and crown on your work of true charity, loving-kindness and mercy.

* T. Berachoth 18, a. † Ibid. ‡ Prov. xix., 17. § Peah I., 1. ‖ Eccles ix., 5. ¶ T. Berachoth 18, a. ** Ib. 19, a. †† Job iii., 19. ‡‡ Midrash R. on Eccles xii., 1. §§ Ps. xvi., 10 and 11.

**The Maccabæans.**—Mr. Philip Ornstien will read a paper, "A Brief Survey of East End Jewry," at a meeting of the Maccabæans to be held next Sunday evening.

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## The Beth Holim.

The annual general Court of the Governors and Subscribers to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Hospital, Mile End Road, was held last Sunday, at the Institution, Mr. MANUEL CASTELLO, President and Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. D. A. ROMAIN, in commenting on the balance-sheet, said that considerable saving had been made in various items in the expenditure, such as provisions, clothing, coals, etc. This economy was not, however, practised at the expense of the inmates, who enjoyed the same comforts as hitherto. The increase in the amount of subscriptions was a matter for congratulation.

In reply to the HAHAM, Mr. ROMAIN explained that the reason for the decrease in the expenditure was the strict supervision exercised by the House Committee.

Mr. M. B. LEVY thought that their hearty thanks were due to Mr. E. S. Pool, the Hon. Secretary of the House Committee. He moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which was duly carried.

In their Report the Committee record with regret the death of Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore, who in former years took an active part in the administration of the affairs of the Institution, and they view with satisfaction that the interest he at all times evinced in its well-being is continued by the members of his family. The health of the inmates of the Hospital has in all respects been satisfactory, notwithstanding that two deaths occurred at the ages of 87 and 88. The number of inmates is now 23—14 males and 9 females. Acknowledgment is made of the many treats and gifts provided for the inmates. During the year Mr. I. Genese presented an alpaca coat to each of the male inmates. The Committee record their satisfaction with the services of the Master and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Judah Costa. The Committee, in conclusion, express the hope that when the time arrives for the rebuilding of the premises, which must of necessity be in the near future, the requisite funds will be forthcoming.

The Balance Sheet shows an income of £1,229 (against £1,204 in the previous year), of which £702 was derived from interest on invested funds; the sum of £268 was received from annual allowances from various funds; whilst annual subscriptions amounted to £74 (against £66); legacies to the value of £115 were received (compared to £117). The expenditure amounted to £1,190 (as against £1,502), out of which the sum of £401 (against £421) went for the purchase of provisions; £119 (as against [illegible]) for rates and taxes; salaries and wages amounted to £258 (as against £234). A surplus of £209 (compared to £171) is shown.

On the proposition of the HAHAM, a vote of thanks was passed to the House Committee.

Mr. E. S. POOL explained that in addition to the House Committee, which met once a month, its members had formed themselves into a kind of rota, and not a week went by without one of the members attending the institution.

Mr. POOL moved that during the year the sum of £200 should be invested from the surplus funds, as it seemed most probable that a further surplus would be forthcoming during the present year.

Mr. D. A. ROMAIN was opposed to investing £200 out of a surplus of £209, and on the advice of the Chairman it was agreed to defer the matter.

The medical officer of the institution (Dr. Wheeler) reported that the health and general condition of the inmates were of a satisfactory character.

Mr. D. A. ROMAIN (the retiring Warden) then nominated as his successor Mr. E. S. Pool, who, he said, took an active part in the internal affairs of the Hospital, performed the lion's share of the work of the House Committee, and whose heart and soul were in the welfare of the institution.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. D. FOLIGNO MAURICE and carried.

On the motion of Mr. M. B. LEVY, seconded by Mr. E. S. POOL, Mr. Cecil Sebag-Montefiore was elected a Trustee of the funded properties belonging to the institution, in the place of his late father.

The CHAIRMAN reported a legacy of £100 from the late Sir Joseph Sebag-Montefiore.

### The Proposed New Building.

Mr. D. A. ROMAIN submitted plans (prepared by Mr. Lewis Solomon) in connection with the suggested rebuilding of the institution. The plans showed that the new institution would take the form of one complete building and would abolish the outbuildings at present in use in the rear for the accommodation of married couples. The scheme would further provide for the premises to be brought forward to the extreme building line, thus utilising the space at present used as a forecourt. Provision would be made for a Lying-in Ward and an Infirmary, and at the side of the House a Nurses' Room. Beyond the line of the building, the Architect proposed to build ten rooms to provide for the aged couples who now lived in the outbuildings. In addition, there would be a spacious corridor running right through the building. Mr. Romain remarked that various alternative schemes had been suggested to the Architect, but he considered that any further patching up of the present building would be a waste of money. He estimated the cost of the rebuilding roughly at from £6,000 to £8,000, for which sum they would have to make an appeal to the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. A suggestion had been made to sell some of the funds to pay part of the building. If that were done, they would be depleting their income, and he thought the only way to set that right was to obtain additional subscriptions. As to the desirability of the scheme for the rebuilding, he thought there could be no two opinions. The present building was very old, frequently required repairing and was not adapted to the needs of such an institution.

Mr. M. B. LEVY offered various alternative suggestions to the scheme.

Mr. POOL, while supporting the scheme for rebuilding, thought the present time unpropitious to appeal for funds, and, therefore, suggested that the matter should be deferred for one or two years.

On the invitation of Mr. M. B. LEVY, the HAHAM agreed to become a member of the Building Committee.

Mr. ISAAC GENESE suggested that the new building could be made a source of profit by having a shop built on either side of the front. He considered that this would at once be equal to an investment of £5,000, and that a yearly rental of £200 would be derived from that source.

Mr. ROMAIN stated that Mr. Genese's suggestion had already been considered by the Committee, who deemed it impracticable, although he was in agreement with it. He thought that at any rate one shop could be built (leaving a space of ten or twelve feet for an entrance) from which a yearly rental of £50 or £60 could be derived.

Mr. ROMAIN then moved two resolutions; one to the effect that the time had arrived when it was necessary for the institution to be pulled down and reconstructed, and that a Committee of the Governors and subscribers be appointed to confer with the Mahamad and Elders with a view to giving effect to the scheme; the second was that the Committee consist of the Treasurer and the original sub-Committee (Messrs. M. B Levy, D. A. Romain, E. S. Pool, I. Genese and James Castello) and Mr. D. F. Maurice.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. M. B. LEVY and Dr. GASTER respectively, and carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. D. F. MAURICE, seconded by Mr. M. B. LEVY, a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Warden (Mr. D. A. Romain).

A vote of thanks to the Chair concluded the proceedings.

## Federation of Synagogues.

A meeting of the Board of the Federation of Synagogues was held last Tuesday, at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street, Aldgate, Sir Samuel Montagu, President, in the Chair.

### Applications for Admission.

Eight applications for admission to the Federation had been received from, and the architects' reports read upon, the following synagogues:—Kurland (Wellclose Square); Kehol Chassidim (Union Street, Whitechapel); No. 2, Sander Street, Backchurch Lane; Yanover (Finch Street, Brick Lane); Bluchka (Spelman Street); Chevra Tehillim (Heneage Street, Whitechapel); No. 34, Lucas Street, Whitechapel; and Limehouse. The Kurland (which has amalgamated with the Glory of Jacob Synagogue, Fieldgate Street), No. 2, Sander Street and Yanover Synagogues were admitted, subject to sundry architectural and other alterations; whilst it was agreed to defer the admission of the Bluchka, Chevra Tehillim and No. 34, Lucas Street Synagogues, pending further enquiries. It was considered unadvisable to admit the Kehol Chassidim and Limehouse Synagogues.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was agreed to send a letter of thanks to the Hon. Architect in recognition of the able manner in which he had drawn up the reports on an unusually large number of synagogues seeking admission.

### The Biennial Report and the Annual Balance Sheet.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the biennial report and the annual balance sheet. Most of the subjects dealt with in the report have already been noticed in our accounts of the proceedings at the meetings of the Board.

In the report the Board state that at no previous period in its history has the Federation of Synagogues attained its present position of usefulness to its members and to the community. No more striking testimony to the influential position attained by the Federation in the community could be recorded than a comparison between the manner in which its offers of co-operation in the work of certain other public bodies were received a decade ago and the cordiality with which the same proposals have been welcomed in more recent times. The expansion of the Federation during 1901-2 will not only advantageously promote its own destinies, but it may be hoped it will also leave a mark upon future communal history in the Metropolis and the provinces. Perhaps the most important step hitherto taken by the Federation has been the inclusion of the affiliated and co-operating synagogues. The report reviews the operations of the Federation for the past two years, the details of which have already been given in our reports of the various meetings of the Board. The Board have had unbounded pleasure in co-operating in the general chorus of good wishes and congratulations bestowed on their acting President, Sir Samuel Montagu, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, and the expression of hope that he may be spared for many years to his family, to the Federation and to the community to continue the good example he has set for half a century by active participation in all good work. The report concludes with the words "The Federation of Synagogues may have somewhat suffered from misapprehension during his earlier history, but its earlier work, well done, is now better understood, and, therefore, the more widely appreciated. To continue on these lines in the future is the aspiration of the Federation of Synagogues; to this end it bespeaks the hearty co-operation of its members."

The balance-sheet shows an income of £1,114, of which £67 was received as interest and £92 in repayments of capital from various synagogues, donations (including one of £70 from Sir Samuel Montagu) amounted to £101; whilst the various items composing the Minister's fund reached £486. The expenditure shows £215 to have been expended on advances to synagogues; contributions to other bodies (including £57 to the Jewish Religious Education Board, £20 to the Chief Rabbi's Fund, £13 to the Conjoint Flour Committee, and £42 as the result of the collection on behalf of the Jewish Board of Guardians) amounted to £142; the general expenditure (including £870 in salaries &c.) reached the total of £875.

Mr. Mark Moses (Treasurer), commenting on the balance sheet, remarked that it showed for the first time that the Federation had practically been able to pay all expenses, besides which it had advanced the sum of £250 to various synagogues, owing to the generous assistance of Sir Samuel Montagu. It had in addition contributed over £100 from the funds towards various Jewish institutions. He felt particularly pleased at their being able to contribute £13 to the Conjoint Flour Committee, and he was glad to notice that the Committee, in advertising the names of the various bakers for whom they were responsible for selling kosher flour, mentioned that its manufacture was under the supervision of the Federation of Synagogues together with other bodies. He was the more glad of this, because for several years past the Flour Committee had jealously kept the Federation at arm's length. It seemed to him strange that Leeds should be able to import into London thousand of pounds of Matzos every year, and he did not see why steps should not be taken to arrange for those Matzos being baked in London. It seemed that the Leeds firms did not have to pay taxes on the flour, but he thought that was more than counterbalanced by the railway freights and carriage to various parts of London. He thought the matter should be seriously considered, and suggested that the opportunity might be taken of assisting some respectable man with a temporary loan, and that the matter be taken in hand, when the immense quantity of Matzos imported from Leeds could be manufactured in London. Another important item shown on the balance sheet was the sum of £3,000 due to the Federation from various synagogues and realising an interest of £90 per annum. The sum of £270 had been received during the year from the Shecheta Board, which was a welcome and substantial addition to the handsome income of the Federation. They were now in the proud position of paying their way, and the only black spot on the balance sheet was the small amount of contributions received from the various constituent synagogues. It was admitted by all the synagogues that a great deal of good was done by the Federation, proof of which was afforded by the large number of synagogues seeking admission; yet from the 38 synagogues in the Federation the sum of £30 only had been received in donations. He was aware that the Chairman was sensitive on that point, always being averse to taxing constituent synagogues, but he (Mr. Moses) considered that so much had been done for the synagogues that their representatives should bring home to the minds of members that they were not contributing their fair quota to the funds of the Federation. If the 38 synagogues of the Federation were to contribute two or three pounds every year, a handsome addition to the income would be assured. He hoped to be able to congratulate the Board, when their next balance sheet was issued, on a large increase in donations.

The report and balance sheet were then unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. J. M. Libgott, seconded by Mr. J. Victor, a resolution to the effect that the Board expressed its hearty thanks and congratulation to the Secretary, Mr. J. E. Blank, for the able manner in which he had drawn up the biennial report, and that the resolution be embodied in the report, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Blank expressed his hearty thanks for the kind and unexpected act of the Board in passing such a resolution. He thoroughly appreciated their action, which, if it were possible, would induce him to make still further efforts for the welfare of the Federation. It was no mere figure of speech when he said that it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to render any service he could to any of the individual synagogues of the Federation, and his assistance would always be at the disposal of other synagogues desirous of joining.—(Cheers).

### The Burial Society.

On the recommendation of the Burial Committee, the re-arrangement of Law 10 of the Burial Society as follows was agreed to;—

The management of the Burial Society shall be vested in two Treasurers and a Committee, who must be members of the Burial Society, and who shall be elected biennially, and approved by the Board of the Federation. The President, Vice-President and Treasurers of the Federation shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee. Synagogues having more than one hundred members of the Burial Society shall be entitled to an additional representative on the Burial Committee for each additional hundred members or part thereof.

### Miscellaneous.

Mr. S. S. Oppenheim reported upon several visits he had made to Church and Board Schools with reference to the attendance of Jewish pupils.

The Chairman said that the thanks of the Federation and of the community generally were due to Mr. Oppenheim for his valuable and zealous work in that direction.

At the suggestion of the Secretary it was agreed that the date of the Biennial Election and of returns be Monday, April 6th.

The Chairman announced that the sum of £200 had been advanced by Mr. Hermann Landau for the synagogue at Walthamstow, free of interest, the condition being that the loan was repaid at the rate of £5 every six months. Mr. Landau would send the mortgage which he had taken for £200 and give the transfer to the Federation. That meant an addition to their income of £10 a year for the next twenty years.—(Cheers).

On the proposition of Mr. Mark Moses, seconded by Mr. J. Skidden, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Landau for his generosity.

Mr. I. Weber said he was authorised by the Chief Rabbi to direct the attention of the Board to the fact that the district of Bethnal Green, whose Jewish population had greatly increased lately, did not possess any synagogue, and Dr. Adler had suggested that the Federation should endeavour to advise some of its members to take steps for the establishment of a suitable place of worship.—(Hear, hear).

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

## Professor Delitzsch and the Bible.

[From our Correspondent.]

Berlin, 8th March.

Professor Delitzsch ought to have been prepared for sharp and even acrimonious criticism in orthodox Christian quarters, but he has, nevertheless, obviously lost his temper. A Protestant clergyman, in ironical comment on what he deems the professor's philo-Babylonic vagaries, points to the fact that no Babylonian Crown Princess has ever eloped with the tutor of her children as a striking proof of the great superiority of Babylonian morals over our own. The sarcasm is not particularly brilliant, and it may be admitted that it is in doubtful taste, but it can hardly be designated as a "deplorable display of mental and moral decrepitude." But Professor Delitzsch is not always neglectful of controversial amenities, and I can state on undeniable authority, that he means to reply in a very different spirit to a refutation of his theories contained in an article by Herr M. A. Klausner, in the *Israelitische Wochenschrift*. The article has since been published in pamphlet form under the title "Hie Babel, Hie Bibel!" and has elicited from Jewish and Christian scholars expressions of warmest admiration and unqualified concurrence. Herr Klausner takes the position that the Bible needs no "confirmation," but he rejoices with Professor Delitzsch that even in unimportant details his discoveries are in entire conformity with the narratives contained in the Biblical books. That fact, however, is not to be regarded as a confirmation of the Bible, but as a confirmation of the "discoveries." Herr Klausner, with profound knowledge of his subject and admirable clearness, proceeds to trace and lay bare, point by point, the fallacies of the Professor's inferences, and to show, that in not a few cases he has drawn conclusions from faulty premises. I resist the temptation of giving extensive extracts, but cannot refrain from quoting the concluding lines of the pamphlet:—

Professor Delitzsch—not from any hatred of us, as I am quite inclined to believe, but from a blind love of the present object of his scientific labours—has taken considerable pains to diminish the "nimbus of the Chosen People." He has succeeded in the case of his most illustrious hearer. As a Jew I regard this with regret, but without apprehension. After-examination cannot fail to come, and then will the nimbus shine in full splendour again for those who now hold it paled, not because the nimbus, but because the eye was dimmed. Who in Christ sees God cannot turn from the God whom we, with humble heart but with a just pride, call the "God of our fathers." To the sincere Christian, least of all, can come a doubt of the word of Christ as testified by St. John the Evangelist: "Ye know not what ye worship, but we know what we worship, for salvation has come from the Jews."

**Oxford University Extension.**—Professor R. Meldola is among the lecturers at the forthcoming summer meeting of University extension and other students to be held in August next. Sir Philip Magnus will be the chairman at a conference to discuss the question of science in its relation to industry.


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F. CLARE MELHADO,

Secretary Superintendent.

## Mr. Samuel Gordon's New Novel.

[PUBLISHED TO-DAY.]

*The Queen's Quandary.* A Romance, BY SAMUEL GORDON. (London, Sands and Co., 1903).

Mr. Samuel Gordon's new novel is a distinct departure from his usual style. He makes no direct appeal to the interest of Jewish readers as Jews, and although one of the chief characters is a Jewess, her Judaism is not essential to the progress of the story. "The Queen's Quandary" is a romance, and the atmosphere it breathes is that with which we have been made familiar by R. L. Stevenson's "Prince Otto," Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," Egerton Castle's "Pride of Jennico," and Justin H. McCarthy's "If I were King." But Mr. Gordon is not given to slavish imitation, and perhaps the best praise that can be bestowed on his latest work is that it makes the critic forget his primary task and yield himself completely to the fascination of the plot and the neatness of execution. The theme is the struggle in the heart of a queen between love and duty. After the destruction of Jerusalem the sense of imperial responsibility and the duty he owed to Rome moved Titus to conquer his affection for the Jewish Princess Berenice, and to separate from her for ever. In "The Queen's Quandary" the position is reversed. It is the Queen Amanda who has to face the problem of deciding between the dictates of her heart and the interests of the State, without sacrificing honour and virtue. "The Queen's Quandary" is a striking and powerful novel, admirably planned and well told, and is sure to be followed with breathless interest by all who delight in tales of moving adventure and true romance.

The story opens with the consecration of Queen Amanda to the office of ruler of Transmontany in the capital City of Bodenstadt. Twenty years before, when her father ascended the throne, the Franconian eagle had gripped Transmontany in his greedy talons, and Transmontany had struggled in vain to shake Franconia loose. The sons of a free-born people had to bend the knee to the foreign conquerer, and the ruler of Transmontany, the heir to one of the proudest thrones in Christendom, had to take the oath of fealty to an alien liege-lord. And when the Franconian tyrant handed the King of Transmontany the sceptre, and called him his most faithful tributary and vassal, that same hour sounded the oppressor's knell. General Falkenberg and his brother nobles swore in their hearts that they would not rest at ease until they had washed the stain from their country's escutcheon in their foemen's blood. It was Falkenberg's brain which planned the deliverance, it was his voice which cheered the Transmontanians in the days of adversity and lifted up their hearts with the assurance of a happier future, which in due course became an accomplished fact. But in the supreme hour of her life, on the day of her accession, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Queen experiences the sad feeling that there is nothing perfect upon earth, for amid all the rejoicing, Falkenberg is on his death-bed. With true womanly sympathy, Amanda orders the royal procession to halt at Falkenberg's mansion to voice to him in the privacy of his chamber the love and gratitude which was on everybody's tongue and in everybody's heart, and to which she had hoped to testify to him in the sight and hearing of all the people. Ulrich von Falkenberg is present at this interview. By virtue of his father's services to the nation, Ulrich had been the only playmate the Queen ever had, and the truest brotherhood formed when they played together as children was ripening into love. Even in the death-chamber "there was something in the pose of the two that almost made it seem the result of conscious preconcertation. So for an instant or two they stood facing, seemingly taking stock of one another, and not very greatly displeased at the result of their observation. Then their gaze drooped simultaneously—hers, because she was a woman, his, because he was a subject—and their hands found each other only after some little fumbling. 'To our more auspicious meeting,' she said quietly. He stooped and kissed her finger-tips."

Will the Queen come first and the woman afterwards, or will the heart of the woman overcome the pride of the Queen? Love for a time conquers, and Amanda and Ulrich secretly plight their troth. But the Queen cannot lightly ignore the responsibilities of her position, flout convention, and snap her fingers at duty. The course of true affection never did run smooth. The political horizon is overcast. Franconia has never forgiven Transmontany for throwing off her suzerainty, and is plotting and caballing against Transmontany at every point, sending her envoys to each and every Court in South-East Europe, secretly mobilising her reserves. Seemingly an alliance with Cismontany is the only means of averting a national catastrophe, and this is the policy advocated by Domarius, the Queen's principal Minister of State. But Domarius argued that this alliance should not merely consist in a formal joining of national interests, but should be consolidated by the further tie of inter-marriage between the two reigning houses. In fact, the former without the latter would be entirely void and useless. There is naturally keen excitement at the court of Transmontany when at this critical moment of destiny, Prince Kuno comes to announce the approaching visit of his royal master and cousin, King Theodor of Cismontany. When Theodor ultimately arrives, the situation is full of the strangest possibilities. For the Queen is not alone in suffering the torments of a conflict between love and duty. Philosophers argue that a perfect circle is an abstraction and has no counterpart in the reality of experience. This proposition is eminently true of the court circle in Mr. Gordon's novel. For we find Domarius in love with Adrienne, the Queen's confidante, who loves Kuno, who loves himself, and whose self-love makes him seek the hand of Amanda, who has already pledged herself to Ulrich, while in the interests of state she should marry Theodor. Theodor himself, who holds the fate of Transmontany in the hollow of his hand, stands somewhat outside the circle because of his own perplexities. For the Queen he had felt admiration, for the Countess Adrienne pity, for Princess Walda, the Queen's sister—what? He could not say. Then the danger was even greater than he thought.

Thus in the dance of love do hearts set to corners instead of fastening upon their appropriate partners. And at this stage, the description of the plot must necessarily cease. To indicate the manner in which the tangle is unravelled would be unfair to the novelist and would rob the reader of the treat in store for him. Suffice to say that the episodes in the closing scenes do full justice to Mr. Gordon's ingenuity. The secret of the solution is well preserved to the very end.

Each character is drawn with clear incisive lines, which make the whole picture linger long in the memory. The figure of Theodor, with his aplomb and imperturble calm, his courage, wit and singular charm of manner, is thrown into strong relief. The study of Adrienne is excellent. "I am a Jewess," she confesses to Theodor.

He received her admission without the faintest shadow of surprise. "I half guessed as much," he said, nodding his head pleasantly at her. "Every sentence you have uttered since I am here seems to have have had for a refrain, 'By the Waters of Babylon.' And now that you have told me so much, I have a right to ask you to tell me all."

"I was nearly nine years of age when it happened," she took up her story without further preamble. "My father . . . cobbled boots for a living, and he considered it the great good fortune of his life when the servants at the Convent began to give him their custom. I had to fetch the shoes from the Convent, and carry them back there. And one winter afternoon, when a snow-storm arose just as I reached the Convent, they persuaded me to stay the night, and then the following day, and then the night following that. The Convent became my prison. In due course I became acolyte, then novice, then votary, and when I was twenty-two, they thought me fit for initiation. My sponsor was to be the great Count Letchinska, the lord of the Manor. But when he came to me the day before the ceremonial, he said it was disgraceful that they should want to bury me in a living grave, and sooner than they should do that he would give me his name and make me the lady of his house. You see, he was eighty, and a fool. He only lived six months after our marriage. There you have my secret. I am a Jewess, and my father cobbled boots. And now you know why I am not like the other Poles you have met. They have only their country to grieve for; I have my God to grieve for as well" (pp. 130-132).

At the present moment, in view of the celebration of Purim, the passage in which Adrienne toys with the thought of acting the part of another Queen Esther will be particularly interesting.

"What if she seized in a firm grip this heroic chance with which she was childishly dallying? Was she afraid that it was too great an irony of life that she should rise to the loftiest heights of human destiny? She, the daughter of an outcast race, the descendant of the world's pariahs. She remembered having heard, long ago, in the days of her childhood, the great story, the proud tradition, which constantly went from mouth to mouth among her people and made them glory still more in their martyrdom—the story how, hundreds of years back, one of her sisters in faith had, for her superhuman merit, achieved the reward of being proclaimed queen throughout the land for one single day. And here she was wantonly thrusting off an opportunity which the mere force of circumstance was driving into her arms. Dared she refuse it? As the co-partner of a European throne—what might she not do for the hounded, panting millions of her brothers and sisters looking East and West for the longed-for deliverer? She had it in her hands to write her name in letters of gold upon the annals of the world's history, to make her name into a pæan of thanksgiving to generations unborn. Where was it written that the Messiah must be a man?" (p. 247-248).

We have said enough to emphasise the versatility of Mr. Gordon's ability. It is difficult to realise that the same author wrote "Lesser Destinies," "In Years of Transition," "Sons of the Covenant," and "The Queen's Quandary." Perhaps it is just because he has dissipated his energies in such varied styles of literature, instead of consistently devoting his talents to a single branch, that Mr. Gordon has hitherto just missed that recognition which a writer of his marked accomplishment so richly deserves. "The Queen's Quandary" is a notable performance, and should prove a great success. It has all the dramatic elements necessary for the production of a version on the stage, and there must be something wrong with the reading public if it fails to give an enthusiastic welcome to Mr. Gordon's latest effort.

S. L.

## Marriage of Mr. Samuel Singer and Miss Mabel Levy.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday in the New West End Synagogue, when Mr. Samuel A. Singer, the second son of the Rev. S. and Mrs. Singer, was married to Miss Mabel Louise Levy, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Levy and Mrs. Levy, of Elgin Avenue. The bride wore a charming gown of white crêpe de chine and a veil of real old point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. Mrs. Levy was attired in a handsome gown of black crêpe de chine, and wore a jet bonnet brightened with a white aigrette; Mrs. Singer wore a dress and bonnet of seal brown. Mrs. Israel Abrahams, the sister of the bridegroom, wore an embroidered fawn-coloured dress slightly relieved by trimmings of emerald green and a collar of Spanish point; and Mrs. David Singer wore a lovely gown of pastel blue cloth and lace. The bridesmaids, who were all little children, were Beatrice Abrahams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Abrahams; Vera and Eilleen Samuel, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Samuel; and Norah, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. They wore cream coloured spotted frocks, trimmed with pale blue ribbons and wreaths of forget-me-nots, and they carried little silver baskets containing lilies-of-the-valley and forget-me-nots. The bride and bridegroom presented to each little bridesmaid a gold chain, with three tiny pendants of forget-me-nots in blue enamel. Mrs. S. A. Singer's going-away dress was of biscuit-coloured embroidered canvas, and she wore a large picture hat. During the afternoon, Mrs. Levy held a reception, which was largely attended, at the Trocadero. The presents, which were very handsome, numbered about 300.

**Wedding of Miss Sabina Birn.**—On Tuesday afternoon a very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Dalston Synagogue, Poet's Road, the bride being Miss Sabina Birn, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Birn (Warden of the Synagogue) and Mrs. Birn, of Allerton House, Green Lanes; and the bridegroom, Mr. Benno Ries. The synagogue was elaborately decorated with flowers; arches of smilax and white blossom were placed across the reading-desk, the Chupah and poles were outlined with similar trails of flowers, a big bell of white bloom hanging above the canopy, whilst large bouquets of tulips and foliage depended from the gallery, arum lilies, narcissi and palms, etc., being ranged before the ark. The service, which was fully choral, was performed by the Chief Rabbi, assisted by the Rev. J. Lesser. The bride looked very sweet and girlish as she entered on her father's arm wearing a becoming gown of ivory duchesse, satin-trimmed, with lace and tucked white chiffon, whilst orange blossom rested on the corsage, a half wreath of the same nuptial flowers being placed on her hair beneath the tulle veil. She carried a bouquet of white flowers and her train was held by a little page in white satin cavalier suit, the bride's cousin, Master Monty Birn. Eight bridesmaids were in attendance, the Misses Vera and Sylvie Birn, daughters of Mr. Sigmund Birn, the Misses Bertha and Gertrude Suskind, all cousins of the bride, Miss Gladys Rosenthal, the Misses Nettie and Daisy Heilbron, and Miss Evelyn Rosenfeld, who wore pretty white gowns and carried posies of pink roses and lilies of the valley. A large dinner was given at the Hotel Cecil in the evening, followed by a numerously attended reception which Mr. and Mrs. Benno Ries left for the honeymoon. A great many beautiful presents were received by the bride and bridegroom.

**Presentation.**—On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., Mr Moses Hart, who for over nine years has filled the post of Treasurer to the Whitechapel Costers' Union, received a testimonial from that body. Mr. J. B. Lyons, the President, handed Mr. Hart on behalf of the Union a massive double-cased gold watch, suitably inscribed. The recipient responded in a few words, and remarked that he would be quite as willing to render the Union financial help in the future as he had previously done. A two-guinea piece, subscribed for by friends and members of the Netherlands Club, was also handed to Mr. Hart by Mr. S. Streletskie. An excellent musical programme was given during the proceedings, and Miss Henrietta Barnett was an efficient accompanist.

## St. John's Wood Needlework Guild.

An interesting drawing-room meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Woolf, in connection with St. John's Wood Synagogue Needlework Guild. The Chair was taken by Mrs. Leonard L. Cohen, to whom little Kate Woolf (Mrs. Woolf's younger daughter) handed a bouquet of scarlet tulips and lilies at the commencement.

Mrs. Cohen said she hardly knew what claim she had to the honour shown her in asking her to take the Chair that day, except perhaps the fact that her husband was President of the Board of Guardians, which owed so much for warm clothing to the St. John's Wood Needlework Guild, and also that she had been so long connected with the London Needlework Guild. Mrs. Cohen then outlined the history of the parent Needlework Guild, which was founded by the late Lady Wolverton, who was one day confronted with a demand for a large amount of clothing from the matron of an orphanage. Not liking to refuse, she asked her house-party to assist either by working or giving materials, and so ready was the response that he conceived the idea of permanently "throwing a bridge from the island of waste to the island of want." Year by year the organisation grew. In 1891 the Guild had thirty thousand odd garments, in 1902 some fifty-five housand garments. In connection with the St. John's Wood Guild, Mrs. Woolf was equally anxious to see it increase, and asked those present to give time, or money; or both, for those not having the time to work the requisite number of garments could buy the materials and have them made up in the rooms of the Board of Guardians, thereby benefiting two charities at one and the same time. In conclusion, Mrs. Cohen mentioned how she had enlisted the services of her little daughter of twelve as a Vice-President, and she had gathered over 250 garments, eighty being the work of the four maids; for maids, tradespeople and others were often most willing to help in whatever way they could aid a good cause.

Miss Hannah Hyam, as a visitor for the Board of Guardians to the Female Prisoners at Holloway, and a school manager, spoke of the men and women and the boys and girls to whom the garments made by the Guild were given, and especially pointed out that the clothing should not be misshapen and ugly, nor should velveteen and cloth frocks be sent in summer and airy fabrics and cotton gowns in winter. The clothing should show that the donor had expended trouble and thought on it, for those to whom it went were quite as susceptible to the ridicule, launched at ill-fitting, unsuitable clothes, as boys and girls in a better position. Very often these garments were absolutely essential to enable some patient from a hospital to take advantage of an opportunity to go to a convalescent home, or for school children depending so anxiously on getting a visit to the country; or again for the older boys and girls who must now remain at school till the age of fourteen, and whose wardrobes came very expensive at that period. Another class urgently needing superior clothing were the children of poor parents who by their ability had obtained scholarships in the secondary schools. If they could not be clad suitably it was almost impossible for them to avail themselves of their exhibitions. Miss Hyam then spoke of the pains and pleasures of visiting the poor, the inevitable feelings of hopelessness arising from the magnitude of coping with the trouble a visitor saw, and the bright feature of successes achieved from time to time, and earnestly appealed for more women workers to come forward and help.

Mrs. A. M. Woolf briefly explained how the St. John's Wood Needlework Guild had grown from a private Dorcas. The first formal meeting held in their synagogue resulted in the enrolment of twenty-one ladies as Vice-Presidents, but she deeply regretted that their numbers had now diminished to sixteen. The result of their first collection in 1893 was 1,980 garments, whilst last year they received 3,378, which were now all sent to the Board of Guardians for distribution.

Mrs. M. A. Green pointed out the methods by which the Board gives out the clothing. The clothing is arranged on the top of the offices in Middlesex Street in numbered sections on shelves, and each number signifies to the ladies connected with the distribution the size and nature of the garment. The applicant armed with a clothing ticket is duly interviewed, and supplied either at once or in a few days, according to whether the garments are to be handed out direct from the Board or through another source. All clothing given out is registered most carefully to prevent any overlapping or cases of imposture. In conclusion Mrs. Green said that friends sending welcome gifts of clothing would make them doubly acceptable if they would sort and label them accordingly, whilst if they were packed in sizes according to the dimensions for garments which the St. John's Wood Guild issued it would be a veritable boon for those whose work it was to check and store the articles forwarded.

Mrs. Leonard Cohen pointed out that to become a Vice-President one need only promise to contribute a minimum of twenty garments, which overcame the objection raised by some ladies that they could not find ten friends to serve as members and give the two garments twice annually. She suggested that the St. John's Wood Guild should adopt the plan of the London Needlework Guild and encourage men associates, who either gave money to the Vice-Presidents or gifts of boys' and men's clothing, and explained how some ten years ago she was sent for by the late Duchess of Teck to unfold a scheme of hers which subsequently bore fruit, namely to let those Vice-Presidents on whose discretion they could rely, collect old things for the Guild, which though not new, when discarded from a gentleman's wardrobe might still be most serviceable. In her own case, when sending contributions of this description, she always had them put in thorough repair, and, again instancing the case of her young daughter, mentioned that in small sums she had collected subscriptions from several gentlemen which amounted to quite a nice little total of money to lay out in new clothes. Mrs. Cohen then read letters of apology from some of the absentees, several of whom promised to help in the work of the Guild, and received in conclusion a hearty vote of thanks for occupying the Chair, offered by Mrs. Felix Davis, duly seconded and carried unanimously. In acknowledging this vote, Mrs. L. Cohen humorously remarked that this was her first experience of taking the Chair and getting no advice on methods of procedure from her husband. She appealed to a kinsman who repeated to her the counsel he received some years ago from an eminent authority, when he raised a similar query. It was brief and to the point: to "stand up," "speak up" and "shut up."

The collection of the St. John's Wood Synagogue Needlework Guild for the half-year consists of 1,817 new garments, which have been sent to the Board of Guardians. The number collected by each Vice-President is as follows:—

Mrs. M. J. Alexander, 150; Mrs. B. Berliner, 484; Mrs. L. Bamberger, 60; Miss M. Davis, 83; Mrs. M. Garcia, 89; Mrs. M. Green, 61; Mrs. M. Groner, 100; Mrs. S. Heilbron, 100; Mrs. Lotery, 50; Miss Isaacs, 46; Mrs. G. S. Marks, 88; Mrs. H. L. Price, 93; Mrs. R. Sonnenthal, 160; Mrs. E. Woolf, 112; Mrs. A. M. Woolf (President), 141.

North London Jewish Literary and Social Union.—On Thursday March 5th, Mr. H. Snell lectured on "Shylock the Jew." Mr. Isaac Goldston was in the Chair.

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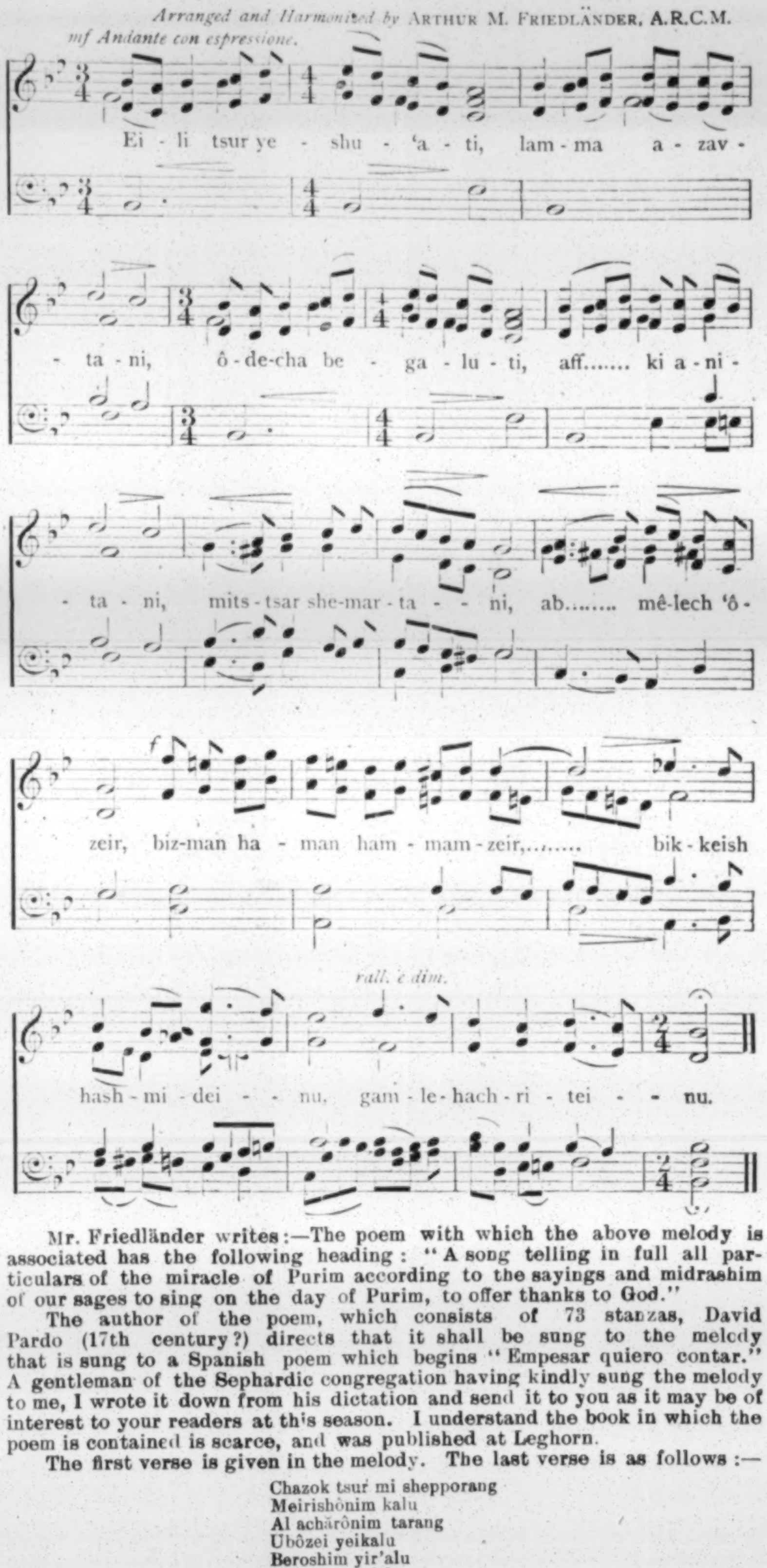
## A TRADITIONAL PURIM MELODY.

*Arranged and Harmonised by* Arthur M. Friedländer, A.R.C.M.




Mr. Friedländer writes:—The poem with which the above melody is associated has the following heading: "A song telling in full all particulars of the miracle of Purim according to the sayings and midrashim of our sages to sing on the day of Purim, to offer thanks to God."

The author of the poem, which consists of 73 stanzas, David Pardo (17th century?) directs that it shall be sung to the melody that is sung to a Spanish poem which begins "Empesar quiero contar." A gentleman of the Sephardic congregation having kindly sung the melody to me, I wrote it down from his dictation and send it to you as it may be of interest to your readers at this season. I understand the book in which the poem is contained is scarce, and was published at Leghorn.

The first verse is given in the melody. The last verse is as follows:—

Chazok tsur mi shepporang
Meirishônim kalu
Al achärônim tarang
Ubôzei yeikalu
Beroshim yir'alu
Machälif kalil
Ubeit mikdash tachlil
Esôf galuteinu
Ushlach meshicheinu

**Home for Aged Jews.**—In view of attacks which have been made, and cruelly persisted in, upon a member of the Committee, we have pleasure in stating that, according to a resolution passed by the General Committee of the Home for Aged Jews, "all notices of the proceedings of the Committee which have appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle*, have so appeared with the full sanction of the Committee."

**The Personal Rights Association.**—This body has issued a pamphlet which gives among the reasons why it should be supported the fact that it has, throughout its existence of over 31 years, consistently maintained the principle of the equality of all citizens before the law, with regard to wealth, birth, sex, culture, race, religious beliefs, or any other circumstance, save the responsibilities which are implied in the respect for the rights of others," and "because it would maintain government just so far as, but no farther than, is necessary for the maintenance of the largest freedom; and, in applying this, would have equal regard to the liberty of all citizens." Mr. J. H. Levy is Manager of the Association, whose President is Mr. John P. Thomasson, and which counts amongst its Vice-Presidents Mr. Yves Guyot, and other well-known gentlemen. The *Individualist*, a monthly journal of personal rights, announces that the Committee of the Personal Rights Association have arranged for the issue of a series of cheap books on Economics, Ethics, and Politics. Mr. J. H. Levy will be the editor of the series, and the first volume entitled "Short Studies on Economic Subjects," from his pen will shortly be published. Subsequent volumes will include "Socialism" a series of essays to which Mr. Levy will contribute, and "Politics and Disease" which Mr. Levy will write in conjunction with Miss Annie Goff.

## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

### Dr. Hugo Ganz on the Roumanian Jews.

"Reiseskizzen aus Rumänien" (Berlin, Hermann, 1903) is a spirited series of sketches. There is wit and there is keen observation; the two features do not always go together. Dr. Ganz makes a brilliant exposure of the hypocritical statements which every now and then emanate from the Roumanian Government. Here we have them from the very mouth of Sturdza himself, for Dr. Ganz reports an interview with that Minister in Bucharest. It is all the fault of the Press: no one takes the trouble to understand Roumania and her ideals. Or rather, what is not the fault of the Press is the fault of the failure of the harvest in 1899. A Jewish question? This is the great mistake that foreigners make. Roumania loves her Jews. No civil rights for Jews? Sheer necessity! Roumania swarms with alien Jews. "Shall Roumania place among her ruling classes those whom all Europe rejects?" Oh, the schools! Education is free; shall the schools then be thrown open to aliens? Then the artisan law. There are no laws against the Jews. Not long ago a foreign Jewish banker, Herr v. Frank, had a daughter married, and the daughters of Roumanian princes were her bridesmaids. But the bulk of the Jews do not think Roumanian, do not feel Roumanian. Roumania asks of Europe patience and confidence, and all will be well. As Dr. Ganz well puts it: "Rights of citizenship are denied the Jews because they have no Roumanian culture; they are not permitted to attend or found Roumanian schools because they are Jews."

What do the Jews live on in Jassy? On hunger, says Dr. Ganz. This reminds one of the good old story of the poor, pious Jew who fasted every Monday and Thursday, and of whom it was said that if it were not that he fasted so often he would die of hunger. In Jassy, according to Dr. Ganz, there are 80,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 are Jews, and 49,000 of them destitute. But what profits it to linger over the miserable story? "It is commonly said that every land owns the Jews that it deserves. I do not agree with this. I believe that there is no land but has much better Jews than it deserves." Dr. Ganz does not think the persecution religious; he describes it as political and social. The ruling class is small, selfish; and so long as it can borrow money from Europe it does not concern itself with the condition of the lower orders. Its only clear aim is to prevent these lower orders from invading its own sacred privileges or sharing its luxury. The peasants are not likely to intrude, but the Jews, the most sober and industrious class, might cause trouble if emancipated. The denial of civil rights does not suffice; for if the Jews were prosperous, political power must follow in the steps of economic advance. "There is nothing left to the Jews except to starve." Then Dr. Ganz unfolds the whole array of pretences that followed on the Berlin Congress. He tells us nothing new; again he brings to the fore the diabolical ingenuity of the Roumanian Government in creating a class of "aliens not under allegiance to any foreign Power"—a class which can be forced to serve in the army because they are not foreigners, and denied every right because they are not natives. Dr. Ganz seems to hope a good deal from emigration. He reports that in two years, 40,000 Jews have emigrated. But his point is that the emigrants are the better-off Jews. "The Jewish Colonisation Association, which organises the emigration, only accepts those who can contribute 150 francs to the expense of the voyage; and this not from harshness, but because of the American immigration laws. In the months of May and June (1902), 100,000 francs were remitted to the central offices of the Jewish Colonisation Association in Paris. All this money is being abstracted from an already poor country, and moreover in a few years only the very poorest Jews will be left behind." A nice prospect this for a country always on the verge of financial bankruptcy. Dr. Ganz has no belief in M. Bernard Lazare's heroic suggestion that the Jews should start a propaganda among the peasants and rise with them in a political revolution. Dr. Ganz's final word is that "the true cause of the misery of the Jew is—the inner Ghetto." He speaks with enthusiasm of the efforts made by Herr Adolf Salomon in Bucharest, and Herr Goldenthal in Jassy, to raise the *morale* of the Roumanian Jews. This is the true philanthropy; not to wait till the Roumanian Government moves, but to move in front of it and despite it. If the Jews to themselves are true they need fear no permanent disaster.

### "East of Asia" and the Jews of China.

"East of Asia" is published in Chaoufoong Road, Shangai, but in general excellence of type and illustration this Chinese quarterly is as fine as any periodical publication known to me. The contents are as good as the form.

In the latest issue (Vol. I., part 4), Mr. Edward Isaac Ezra has a long article on the Chinese Jews. The subject has excited considerable interest of late, and Mr. Marcus N. Adler's paper in the *Jewish Quarterly* will be remembered in this connection, Mr. Ezra declares his intention to be to popularise what others have written. But though he has "used their information freely," his essay may be regarded as an original contribution to a fascinating subject. Mr. Ezra traces the early history of the Jews in China, holding that they reached the country via Persia, but denying that they were descendants of the lost ten tribes. It is not till the seventh and ninth centuries of the current era, that clearly authentic references are to be found. But even so, it is from the Jesuits, who settled in Pekin in the sixteenth century, that we obtain "the earliest reliable and authoritative accounts of the Jews in China." This part of Mr. Ezra's story covers familiar ground, but the story has never been better told, and he adds fresh points. It is a pitiful tale of desolation. In recent years an effort has been made to preserve the extant remnant of the community from extinction. I make a few extracts from this part of Mr. Ezra's article:—

On the 28th December, 1899, Dr. Timothy Richard wrote a letter to an old Jewish resident of Shanghai, pointing out to him that some Hebrew manuscripts had been purchased by the Jesuits at Kaifengfu, and brought down to Shanghai. This prompted a party of Jewish residents, including the writer, to visit the Sicawei Observatory for the purpose of inspecting the manuscripts. The result was the formation of a Society for the rescue of these Chinese Jews.

During August, 1900, a Hebrew and Chinese letter, signed by forty-six members of the Jewish community in Shanghai, was despatched, but the Boxers destroyed the first copy. A second copy got through to its destination, and in October, 1900, a reply was received. In the end eight representative Chinese Jews arrived in Shanghai in March, 1902. Mr. Ezra thoroughly examined these visitors, and reports as follows:—

From the answers to a number of questions put by me it appears that they regard themselves as quite separate from the Chinese. Questioned as to whether any of them knew anything of their religion, they said that for a long period before the Taiping rebellion they were gradually declining and their faith was rapidly being forgotten. At present they do not observe any of the ordinances of the Jewish religion, nor do they observe the idolatrous practices of the heathen. . . . . From the most ancient times they were divided into seven clans, viz., Kou, Shca, Ia, Li, Shu, Kin and Chong; every Chinese Jew living to-day is a member of one of these clans, and outside these families there are no other people of their race. Those who have come to Shanghai are representatives of four of these clans, and the oldest man among them possesses a family record running through a period of over two hundred years. With regard to the number of Jews still remaining, they stated that quite a number had gone away from Kaifengu and thus been lost, but those they knew of, who are members of these seven clans, do not number more than 140 adults. They are at present in such a deplorable condition that they have no leader, no synagogue, and no school in which to educate their children. Most of them have been very much ashamed of their ruined condition, but what could they do? . . . There are a few traditional commands they still remember, and are trying to observe. They are under no circumstances allowed to consider Mohamedans as the same race, nor to use heathen musical instruments in marriage. They are to take out the sinews before preparing meat for food, and are forbidden to eat pork. One man stated that he remembered his father telling him that in olden days when they entered the synagogue they always took off their shoes, and wore blue caps. The treatment they receive from the Chinese Government is no better and no worse than the rest of the inhabitants.

One lad, fifteen years of age, was circumcised in Shanghai, and is receiving instruction. The rest returned with copies of the Old Testament in Chinese, and "thus the matter stands at present." Mr. Ezra is hopeful of good results from the efforts of European and American Jews. His narrative is decidedly interesting, and should win support in the rescue work.

I. A.

### The Excavation of Gezer.

Under the title "The Excavation of a Levitical City—Gezer," Major-General Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B., gives in the pages of the *Monthly Review* fuller details than those we have previously published of the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in laying bare the secrets that were buried in the foundations of the modern Tell Jezer. The article opens with a short historical sketch:—

Gezer, one of the most ancient towns in Palestine, stood upon a high hill within easy reach of the great trade route which for many centuries traversed the maritime plain on its way from Egypt to Syria and Northern Mesopotamia. The hill lies between the valleys of Aijalon and Sorek, and its commanding position and excellent water supply offer advantages for settlement which were evidently appreciated by the cave-dwellers of the Neolithic Age, and by their many successors in the occupation of Palestine. According to local tradition, the hill was formerly crowned by "the town of our Lord Noah," and at Ain Tannur, on its south-eastern slope, where Eve once baked her bread, the torrent burst forth that was to deluge the world. The Gezer of history was a place of importance long before Joshua and the Israelites passed over Jordan.

Gezer is first mentioned in the Bible on the invasion of Joshua. In the division of the conquered territory it was assigned to the Kohathite Levites, but it formed part of the territory of Ephraim, and is mentioned as a point on its Southern boundary. From that period it frequently appears in Biblical history. It was taken by storm by Simon Maccabæus, and was afterwards the residence of John Hyrcanus, and the headquarters of the Jewish army. The position of Gezer, however, remained unknown until thirty years ago, when it was fixed by M. Clermont-Ganneau, to whom Palestinian Archæology is so deeply indebted. In consequence of the long and well-authenticated history the site possessed, it was chosen as especially suitable for exploration and it was hoped that light would be thrown not only on the local history but also upon wider problems and especially upon the social life and condition of the Jews before and after the Captivity. The task was entrusted to Mr. Macalister, who traced in the course of his investigations seven successive occupations.

The two earliest occupations are ascribed to an aboriginal pre-Semitic population, the third and fourth to Semitic pre-Israelite races, and the remaining three to Hebrews and others during the period from Joshua to Solomon, from Solomon to the Captivity, and from the Captivity to the Maccabees. . . . The fifth settlement is the city that was taken by Joshua, jointly occupied by Jews and Canaanites, and in the end destroyed by the father-in-law of Solomon. It is the last settlement on the eastern hill, and is distinguished by lamp and bowl deposits under house walls. These curious foundation deposits appear to commence with the Hebrew immigration and to cease with the Captivity; and there is reason to believe that they were connected with a custom or rite, peculiar to the Hebrews, and unknown amongst the Canaanites . . . . The sixth occupation carries the history of Gezer down to the Captivity. It was confined to the western hill and the central valley, and is characterised by the jar-handles with royal stamps which belong to the period of the Jewish kings. The lamp and bowl deposits continue and Jewish types of pottery prevail.

Major-General Wilson sums up the results of the work in the following passage:—

The excavations are, it may be observed, revealing the past history of Palestine in a remarkable way. They have carried back the history of Gezer, and by inference that of other Palestinean cities, to a remote age in which cave-dwellers of non-Semitic races, who were not acquainted with metal, cremated their dead in a common sepulchral cave. They have disclosed, for the first time, an undisturbed burial-place of Pre-Israelite Semites and incidentally thrown light on the disposal of the dead, at a period when the Patriarchs were laid in the Cave of Machpelah. They have revealed, to a certain extent, the nature and arrangement of a Canaanite 'high place,' the existence of infant sacrifice and ceremonial burial of the victims, and the prevalence of impure nature worship; and they have supplied not only evidence of the gradual growth of civilisation in Palestine, from the Neolithic, through the early and late Bronze Ages, to the Iron Age, but a chronological starting point for the archæology of pre-Israelite Canaan.

The archaeological researches have supported the Bible narrative.

The similarity between the antiquities of Gezer and Lachish indicates a connection suggested by the account of Joshua's campaign. The character of the deposits changes at a period which corresponds to the Hebrew immigration; the encroachment on the enclosure of the "high place," and the restriction of the limits of the city take place at times when we should expect them to occur; the prevalence of intra-mural interment as late as the period of the Judges is alluded to in the Bible; the vicissitudes of the "high place" and its final loss of sanctity before the Captivity testify to the influence of the religion of the Jews, and to the reforming zeal of Hezekiah and Josiah; and the great predominance of objects of Egyptian origin amongst those of foreign *provenance* show that close relationship with Egypt which is indicated by history.

The excavations are by no means concluded, and it is hoped the next two seasons will provide as satisfactory results as those already attained. The article is illustrated with several very interesting photographs.

### The "Edinburgh Review" and Zionism.

An extremely well-informed article on "Panslavism in the Near East," that appears in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*, touches in its course on several subjects of Jewish interest. As is the practice of quarterly reviewers, the article is nominally a review of a recent book, and Sir William White's Life and Correspondence (a work that has already been noticed in these columns) is chosen as the peg whereon to hang an illuminating consideration of Russia's position, open and concealed, in the Near East. In the course of his remarks the reviewer alludes to M. Pobiedonostscheff, whose character he briefly sums up in the following sentences:—

Though a layman, (he) exercises paramount authority over the Russian Church, appointing and dismissing bishops at will, and, in brief, wielding all the powers of a supreme Pontiff. His authority and the manner in which he displays it justify the sobriquet of 'Lay Pope' applied to him in derision by his opponents, who see in the ambitious Procurator, a personification of Russia's evil genius. But moderate men are seldom in the majority, and the Panslavists at this moment are in a position to ignore their adversaries.

The chief instrument of the Panslavists in their work in Syria and Palestine is the Imperial Palestine Society, an organisation with a name far more innocent than its real objects. Under the influence of the Procurator of the Holy Synod its purely scientific and philanthropical aspects have been totally eclipsed by those of political Russia, who in her machinations in the Turkish dominions has the support of France, by whose educational institutions much assistance is

rendered. Among these the reviewer mentions the Jewish schools under the protection of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, "which maintains several establishments, the most important among them being two at Beirut, one at Damascus, and one at Saida." The forces that play on the Syrian and Palestinian dominions of the Sultan are, however, not all in favour of Russia. European Powers, other than those of the Dual Alliance, are interested educationally and otherwise in the Near East, and their interests are by no means in line with those of the great Slavonic Empire. The Jews also must be taken into consideration. "Nor is the return of the Jews to the land of their fathers to be dismissed lightly." Between 1879 and 1899 the number of Jews in the Holy Land increased fourfold from 20,000 to 80,000.

This rapid increase, facilitated by the construction of the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway, has received its chief impetus from the persecutions to which the Hebrew race has of late been subjected in Eastern Europe. Most of the immigrants come from Russia, Hungary, Galicia, and other parts of Austria and Germany. . . . Immigration continues apace under the auspices of the Alliance Israélite, who alone spends 1,000,000 francs a year on the Hebrew Colonies and Schools in Turkey, and other philanthropic societies. The latest phase of this migration, known as the Zionist movement, has for its object to revive the Jewish State by purchasing Palestine from Turkey. The movement, though condemned by some as Utopian, and ridiculed by others as sentimental in origin, possesses considerable interest for the unprejudiced observer of Eastern affairs. No one who has watched its growth can doubt its practical importance.

The Reviewer then proceeds to relate the recent negotiations between Dr. Herzl and the Sultan, and concludes :—

Although the Sultan is not prepared to grant all that his guest demanded, there is sufficient ground to believe, with Dr. Herzl, that the negotiations will most probably, at no distant time, lead to a conclusion satisfactory to the Sultan and the Zionists alike. This hope is strengthened by the Sultan's attitude towards the Jews, which in its benevolence contrasts curiously with the treatment meted out to his Christian subjects. Two years ago, he appointed members of the Hebrew Community to important posts in the Turkish Army, while he attached two more to his personal entourage. On another occasion His Majesty evinced a lively interest on behalf of the same race whose good repute was sullied by one of the blood accusations periodically brought against the Jews by the Christians of the East, and caused the local authorities to take steps to prove its groundlessness, thereby earning the thanks of the Anglo-Jewish Association. Perhaps it is to this increasing favour of the Jews in the eyes of the Sultan, and the consequent fear of opposition to Russia's designs in Palestine, that we must attribute a step lately taken by the Russian Government. The Minister of Finance is reported to have forbidden the sale of the Jewish Colonial Trust shares in the Tsar's dominions, a step which has created great perturbation in the camp of Polish Zionists, the most deeply interested in the concern. This arbitrary measure can have no permanent effect on the plans of Zionism, and it is chiefly remarkable as a possible indication of the alarm which the progress of the movement is already exciting in Russian official and Panslav circles.

A.M.H.

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The Rev. C. F. Burney's "Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Book of Kings," with introduction, is on the eve of publication by Mr. Frowde on behalf of the Delegates of the Oxford University Press. Mr. Burney's aim has been to provide a critical and grammatical commentary, after the model of Mr. Driver's similar work on the Books of Samuel.

## British and Foreign Bible Society.

The LORD MAYOR presided on Friday at the inaugural meeting in connection with the centenary of the Society, at the Mansion House. He said they were assembled to advocate the cause of an institution which did an incalculable amount of good in the world by diffusing the word of God throughout it. It had been asked by uncharitable persons how he, a Jew by creed, could preside over a meeting like that. He said "uncharitable" because the Christian religion did not breed that spirit. He was quite sure that toleration bred toleration—(Hear, hear). He could join as heartily as any Christian there in the beautiful hymn which they had just sung and in the Psalm which was read, and which was taken from his own Scriptures—(Hear, hear). He wished that movement every success, and he could assure them that it was a pride and satisfaction to him to preside over that meeting—(Cheers).

The MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, President of the Society, said he wished to tender his own personal thanks and those of every member of the Society to the Lord Mayor, not only for presiding on that occasion, but also for the sympathetic words which he had addressed to them—(Hear, hear). Religious life would be strengthened by more toleration, and he could assure them that, as far as he was concerned, it had always been his watchword in any speech he had ever made on behalf of any religious society.

Mr. BALFOUR in the course of his address said that in his view the ever-increasing knowledge which they had of the history not only of Israel, but of all the nations who influenced or were influenced by the Jewish people, so far from rendering the Bible less valuable to them or less interesting, greatly augmented in every respect the value it must have for an educated community.

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The Lord Mayor presided on Saturday at the annual gathering of juvenile collectors of the Society. He said he attended the meeting to extol and welcome the work done by children on behalf of the Society. It was an excellent thing to enlist their services in any great object having for its purposes unselfishness and the doing of good. His young friends present might themselves gather much instruction from the work they were doing if they would take to heart the lessons which the Bible taught and practised those great attributes of consideration for others which it inculcated. There was no monopoly of virtue in any creed, and all those who believed in God and who truly worshipped Him, whether in one way or another, would, he believed, just as surely find salvation as those who believed only in some narrow doctrine. He earnestly hoped that the Society would continue to prosper, that the best efforts of those present would be put forth in order that the children in other lands who knew nothing of God might receive instruction in His divine will and the beautiful lessons which the Bible taught. In conclusion, the Lord Mayor called on his little daughter, Miss Ida Samuel, to cut the birthday cake, which weighed 99 lb.—a pound for every year of the Society's existence.

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THE New Theatre, as Sir Charles Wyndham has named his playhouse in St. Martin's Lane, was opened last night with a revival of "Rosemary." It is a magnificent structure, and the visitor is struck with the brightness of the interior, the exquisite treatment of decoration, and the tasteful luxuriousness of the upholstery in the highest-priced parts of the house. A clear and uninterrupted view is obtained from every seat. The electric light installation is very complete, and has been carried out to the designs and specifications, and under the supervision of Sir Charles Wyndham's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Owen Lucas and Pyke.

PRINCES' STREET SYNAGOGUE.—The traditional anniversary of the birth and death of Moses was celebrated at this synagogue on Sunday afternoon last. Discourses were delivered by the Revs. Avigdor Chaikin, David Kohn-Zedek and S. Melnik.

## Pictures.

Professor Maurice Grün has passed an exceedingly busy year, and the walls of his studio are lined with excellent work. Professor Grün has of late developed a special style and is particularly successful in the delineation of ideal interior scenes, homely cottages peopled with the Breton peasants from whom he draws so much inspiration. A large canvas is "Le retour au pays," a young sailor relating to his admiring family a tale of the perils and wonders of the deep. The sailor lounges across the table where the glasses are hospitably standing; his toothless old mother, wrinkled and careworn, is all ears to the recital, whilst a buxom young woman with fresh colouring, simple peasant dress and red sabots is an equally interested auditor. The interior is most picturesquely treated, with rows of quaint bowls and potteries lining the walls, and a pair of fowls contentedly making their meal in the centre of floor. This picture is intended for the Salon. Another notable piece of work is the "Bénédicité," which, although an inside scene, in some subtle way recalls the famous "Angelus," for the central figure is a simple old peasant woman in her white cap and homely dress with her hands folded in reverent prayer before she partakes of the humble loaf of bread and basin of soup set out on the table in the bare room. There is a brilliant sunlight effect flooding the canvas in "Gossipping" a picture of Breton fishwives, netmaking in the kitchen of the cottage, but the door is thrown wide open, one of the four women leaning against it, and through it the sunshine filters into the room littered with the appurtenances of the nets. In some of his smaller pictures Mr. Grün has made use of Mr. Raffaelli's new colours, which he finds very satisfactory. On his walls there are other glimpses of Breton life, the peasants in their flapping white caps chattering in the market place, a young mother sitting in the doorway of her cottage nursing her baby, whilst another little one, a trifle older, holds before the infant a dangling cherry; a clever little interior shows a young girl in the characteristic dress, washing a cup and saucer. There is a small landscape in delicate colouring, with a stream of water making its peaceful way, and two miniatures, the one of Mrs. Hirschhorn, and the other the little child of Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Myers. In the same studios are examples of Mr. Sam. Grün's great ability as a sculptor. A really lifelike bust of Mr. Chamberlain, with the great statesman's striking features and keen expression faithfully reproduced, and another equally felicitious of the New Zealand Premier, Mr. Seddon, are to be seen. Other pieces of sculpture by Mr. Sam. Grün, which have been already shown in this salon, include some medallion portraits, also the medals designed for the Belgian Government.

Miss Lion has confined herself entirely to portrait painting this year, and has accomplished much. Of the two principal pictures she is sending to the Salon, one is a life-size portrait of Viscountess Galway in her coronation robes, a stately imposing figure well placed, with a brocaded curtain falling behind her. A tiara of diamonds rests on Lady Galway's hair, and diamond necklaces and a rope of pearls are at her throat. The warm crimson of the velvet kirtle and train shows up well against the flesh tints and forms a contrast to the white petticoat and bodice, richly embroidered in gold, whilst the orders of the Viscountess are pinned on the corsage of her gown. The second portrait intended for the Salon is that of Mrs. Jewell, a half-length picture of a beautiful woman which might be termed a study in black and white, for the over-shadowing hat is of black with trailing white feather, and a deep lace collar rests on the black bodice with its pointed vest and tucked-under sleeves of white. Miss Fanny Cohen is painted in a low bodice of emerald green falling away from the white neck and shoulders, a small green fillet being effectively twined in her fair hair. Another portrait is that of Miss Gladys Lion, sister of the artist, in a low picture-gown of white, with a dreamy expression in her eyes as she sits in a chair by an open window. An excellent piece of work is the easy and restrained portrait of Mr. Hermann Tuck, a couple of daintily executed miniatures of Miss Lion's sister and Miss Muriel Tuck completing the work this clever young artist was showing last Sunday at her studio.

At the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, which opened in Pall Mall on the 2nd inst., Mr. Hermann Struck has repeated his success of last year. For sincerity of purpose and accuracy of technique, his work compares with that of the best exponents of the art. At the present exhibition Mr. Struck is very well represented, and we can judge of his versatility by the variety and scope of the subjects he has chosen. His portrait study of Prof. Steinthal (58), placed just over Mr. Dicksee's masterly "In the Silent North," is a brilliant piece of work. The same qualities making for success are seen in his "Portrait of an Old Gentleman" (250), and in "Dr. K." (267), while "Dutch Peasants" (66), well deserves careful examination for its quiet strength and individuality. In the "View from the Harbour, Ramsgate" (11), "On the East Cliff" (88), and "Factories: Outside Berlin" (132), we have real atmosphere and a noticeable breadth of treatment. Mr. Struck, however, does not neglect Jewish subjects, or more accurately, perhaps, subjects of Jewish interest, and in these we obtain more than a suggestion of deep feeling and high aspiration. We would specially refer to his studies of typical Jewish heads, Nos. 13 and 194.

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MR. NUTT has issued simultaneously with J. Kauffmann of Frankfort, a description, in brochure form, of the Hebrew MS. "Clavicula Salomonis" which formed the subject of Professor Gollancz's first lecture as Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at the University of London, and of which a full abstract was given in our issue of the 23rd January. The pamphlet bears the following dedication: To my revered teacher and friend, Dr. Michael Friedländer, in honor of his seventieth birthday.

Death of a Well-known Stepney Clergyman.—By the death of the Rev. F. John Hobbins, for twenty-six years the much-beloved Vicar of Christ Church, Stepney, there passed away a clergyman who was much respected by the Jewish residents of Bethnal Green, among whom he spent the whole of his clerical career. The late Mr. Hobbins was a frequent visitor at the Stepney Jewish Schools, and he was rarely absent from the annual distribution of prizes, at which he spoke on several occasions. As a friend and fellow-worker of the Rev. J. F. Stern he attended several special services held at the East London Synagogue, and was highly esteemed by the members of that congregation and by the poor of the district. During his last illness he was visited at the London Hospital on several occasions by Mr. Stern, who also attended the funeral service at Christ Church, Stepney, at which the Bishop of Stepney delivered a touching address, in which his Lordship made feeling allusion to the late Vicar's kindliness to all classes and creeds. Many Jewish friends, including Miss Annie Cohen, (daughter of the President of the Stepney Jewish Schools), sent floral tributes, and the Rev. J. F. Stern made allusion at the close of his sermon on Sabbath last to the loss the district had sustained by the lamented death of the kindly Vicar, whose memory was respected by Jew and Gentile alike.

## Alderman Cohen of Hull.

By the unanimous election of Mr. Councillor Solomon Cohen to the Aldermanic Bench another honour has fallen to Hull Jews. The citizens have not been slow to recognise Jewish worth; this year Hull counts two Jewish Aldermen, one Councillor and Magistrate and Sheriff. Mr. Cohen possibly holds a record municipally for Britain, having sat for over thirty-two consecutive years representing the premier Ward of the city. The honour conferred has met with approval from all shades of opinion. Numerous bodies with which the new Alderman is connected have sent him congratulatory messages. Liberal and Conservative newspapers have vied with each other in their appreciative comments on Mr. Cohen's elevation to the Aldermanic Bench. Alderman Cohen was born in Sheffield on April 27th, 1827. His first introduction to public life was as a member of the Hull Guardian Society, which he joined in 1856. He has been one of its Committee ever since, and for several years has also been its President. He next became a member of the Hull Board of Guardians, being elected a representative of the Humber Ward in 1867, from which time to the present his association has been unbroken, he being, in fact, now the Father of the Board. He was, in February, 1879, made the Governor of the Workhouse, an honour which was then, and still is, highly prized. It was not until 1870 that he entered the City Council. In 1882, on the re-constitution of the Wards, Councillor Cohen contested the Queen's Ward with Dr. Rollit and Mr. Elam as opponents, fighting the stiffest Municipal fight ever fought in Hull. He is Chairman of the Parks and Burial Committee, Deputy-Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and Chairman of the Nuisances Sub-Committee, also upon the Parliamentary, Licensing, Abattoirs, Technical Instruction, and Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Committees. In 1888 Mr. Cohen was elected on the Hull School Board, of which he continued a member for six years, and was the Chairman of its Bye-Laws Committee. He was the first citizen of Hull to combine the three offices of Councillor, Guardian, and member of the School Board. He is a Trustee of the Old Congregation, and an Hon. Jewish Prison Visitor, to which office he was appointed in 1870. He recently had the honour of laying the foundation stone of the Hull Municipal Crematorium—the first in this country. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hull and Eastern Counties United Plate Glass Insurance Society, of which he is one of the founders. He is likewise Commissioner of Pilots, a Land Tax Commissioner, a member of the Humber Training-Ship Executive Committee, is on the Executive Committee of the General Orphan Home, and is a member of the Committee of the Associated Trade Protection Societies of England. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Hospital Sunday Fund, and one of the Committee of Management of the Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary, and on the Executive of the Prisoners' Aid Society. Mr. Cohen is Liberal in politics, and a member of the Hull Western Synagogue.

Alderman S COHEN, Hull.

## Conference of Provincial Zionist Societies.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Conference of Provincial Zionist Societies, to discuss ways and means of furthering the activity and strengthening the position of Zionism in England, was held on Sunday at the Zionist Hall, 97, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. Mr. J. Moser, J.P., C.C., of Bradford, presided, and the following Societies were represented :—

Manchester: Zionist Association, Dorshei Talmud Z.A., Mount Lebanon Beacon O.A.M.; Leeds: Agudas Z.A., Bnei Z.A., Ladies' Z.A.; Liverpool: Agudas Haziomin Y.M.Z.A., Mizrochi Z.A., Hope of Z.A., Mount Lebanon Beacon O.A.M.; Edinburgh: Zionist Association, Ladies' Z.A.; Bradford: Montefiore Z.A.; Hull: Menachem Z.A.; Sheffield: Zionist Association; Cardiff: Zionist Association; Grimsby: Well-Wishers of Z.A.; Limerick: Dorshei Z.A.

Letters regretting inability to send representatives, and wishing the Conference success, were received from Merthyr, Swansea, Brynmawr, Sunderland and Dublin Associations.

Mr. Chas. Dreyfus, J.P., C.C., welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Manchester Zionist Association.

Mr. Sol. Cohen, the Hon. Secretary, reported on delegates' credentials. The delegates represented a total of 2,950 Zionists.

The Chairman opened a general discussion on the present position of the movement in the United Kingdom, and the steps to be taken to further the activity of the combined organisation.

Nearly every delegate took part in the discussion.

After adjournment it was resolved that a Committee be elected to consider the formation of District Committees, this Committee to work with the assistance and co-operation of the Executive of the English Zionist Federation.

The following were elected on the Committee:—Chairman, Mr. P. P. Baker (Glasgow); Secretary, Mr. Sol. Cohen (Liverpool); Messrs. E. Gordon and J. I. Loewy (Manchester); Mr. L. Freed (Leeds); Mr. I. Feldman (Hull); Mr. S. B. Harris (Sheffield); Mr. J. Moser (Bradford); Mrs. Umanski, Mrs. Levy and Miss Krakowski.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and Hon. Secretary for their labours in convening the Conference, closed the proceedings.

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## ALIEN IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

### YESTERDAY'S SITTING.

### Evidence of Mr. Leonard L. Cohen.

At the sitting of the Alien Immigration Commission yesterday, the 12th inst., there were present: Lord James of Hereford (Chairman), Lord Rothschild, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., Sir Kenelm E. Digby, K.C.B., Major W. Evans-Gordon, M.P., Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., and Mr. W. Vallance. There was a large attendance of the outside public, and much interest was evinced in the opening of the case against the restriction of alien immigrants into this country. The first witness was Mr. Leonard L. Cohen, President of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

Mr. Cohen was examined by Lord Rothschild on a statement of his evidence which he had prepared. He said that the testimony he offered related to poor Jewish aliens who had been dealt with by the Jewish Board of Guardians and who had applied to that body for assistance during the last eight years. He also gave tables showing cases of Russian Jews, victims of the restrictive laws imposed upon them in Russia, which were dealt with by the Conjoint Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians and of the Russo-Jewish Committee. Mr. Cohen then described the origin and working of the Board and the annual working expenses of the various departments, and he emphasised the fact that it was unassisted by parochial rates and that no application for relief was entertained from persons who had resided in the country for less than six months, except in repatriation cases. It was safe to say, Mr. Cohen stated, that all cases of necessitous foreigners who were Jews were dealt with by the Board of Guardians and the Russo-Jewish Committee, as, with the exception of the Jewish Soup Kitchen, there were no other charitable institutions of the kind.

### Relief Statistics—"New" Cases.

Mr. Cohen then submitted a table showing the total number of new cases (*i.e.* of persons who applied for assistance for the first time) of foreigners which had been dealt with by the Board and the Russo-Jewish Committee during the past eight years. This showed that the number of foreigners arriving during the year who were relieved increased gradually from 160 in 1895 to 307 in 1899; in 1900 it was 1,199, in 1901, 403, and in 1902, 380, the total for the eight years being 3,350, and the average per year 418·75. The number of foreigners resident here less than seven years, but who had arrived previously to the year, decreased from 951 in 1895 to 837 in 1897; in 1898 the figure was 1,019, with a gradual increase to 1,448 in 1901; in 1902 the number was 1,166, the total for the eight years thus being 8,512, and the annual average, 1,064. The number of foreigners resident in this country seven years and upwards fluctuated between 330 in 1895 and 375 in 1901, the figure in 1902 being 427. The total for the eight years was 2,835, with an average per annum of 354. The number of new cases of Russians relieved by the Russo-Jewish Conjoint Committee was 336 in 1895; there were increases to 583 in 1898 and to 531 in 1900; the figures in 1901 and 1902 were respectively 342 and 291, the total being 3,282 and the annual average 418·75. The total number of cases relieved last year (including new and old cases) was 434. As regards the nationalities of the above-mentioned new cases, in 1901 the Russians and Poles numbered 1,776, Germans and Austrians, 210, Dutch, 29, Roumanians, 197, and other nationalities, 59. In 1902 there were 1,661 Russians and Poles, 152 Germans and Austrians, 30 Dutch, 114 Roumanians, and 16 other nationalities.

The table showed that the number of new arrivals who applied in the year of their arrival was not large. There was, in fact, no justification for the suggestion that the number of poor aliens applying per annum was at all formidable, and it was contended, on the other hand, that the aliens who arrived here were possessed of some resources. Evidence of the correctness of this view was obtained from the figures he had given, which tended to show that of those applying the number of "foreigners resident here less than seven years, but who had arrived previously to the year" was always greater than the applications from those "arrived during the year," the conclusion being that the former class had been able to make a start unaided, but that the struggle amidst strange conditions compelled them to appeal later for help, which, in most cases, was only required to meet a temporary emergency.

### The Jewish Board of Guardians and Repatriation.

Mr. Cohen then gave statistics of poor aliens who had been emigrated and repatriated by the Board and the Russo-Jewish Committee. The Board, he said, had been engaged in the work of emigration since its foundation, and had transferred to America and the British Colonies large numbers of alien Jews, more particularly to the United States. There had been during the last twelve months a restriction in the number of cases sent to New York, and one or two other large cities in the United States in consequence of the representations made by responsible members of the Jewish Community of New York, that time was required to absorb the large number of Jewish emigrants who had emigrated to the States, especially as the numbers had greatly increased in 1900 owing to events in Roumania and elsewhere. Among foreigners repatriated were those who had no relatives to help them on arrival, and who had come over in spite of the warnings repeatedly issued by the Board through the Rabbis and newspapers of the districts concerned, cautioning intending emigrants against coming to this country. All assistance, other than help towards repatriation was refused to this category of cases. These foreigners and others who had applied to return in consequence of failure to succeed here constituted the repatriation cases. It had always been the practice, Mr. Cohen continued, except in extreme cases, to exact a sum of about 15s. from persons of this class who could show no valid reason for their coming, in the hope that the returning foreigner thus penalised would be the means of making known the difficulties awaiting those who, similarly situated, contemplated following his example. In order to arrest more completely the precipitate influx of 1900, the Board and the Russo-Jewish Committee had raised the minimum contribution required from such persons to 20s. and a maximum of 30s. The marked increase in emigration and repatriation in 1900 was partly due to the exodus from Roumania in that year owing to persecution and bad harvests, and failure of the crops in Bessarabia and elsewhere also accounted for the increase in Russians and Poles.

Mr. Cohen had not concluded his evidence when we went to press. A full report of yesterday's sitting will appear in our next week's issue.

Miss Rose Shappere, who greatly distinguished herself by her nursing work in South Africa during the war, has been appointed Matron to the General Western Dispensary, Marylebone Road. She enters on her duties next Monday.

**Toynbee Hall Teachers' Religion Classes.**—Miss S. R. Hirsch wishes to inform the students of these Classes that they will not meet on Sunday next, March 15th, but will resume work on the Sunday following, March 22nd.

# COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The recently published decennial Census Returns show that on the 31st December, 1900, the Jewish population in Austria numbered 1,224,899, against 1,005,384 in 1880 and 1,143,305 in 1890. No other religious body has increased to such an insignificant extent with the exception of the small sects of Unitarians and Memnonites. As far as Galicia is concerned, fully 90,000 Jews left that province between 1890 and 1900.

The Emperor has conferred the Cross of Commander of the Francis Joseph Order on Max Ritter von Gutmann, of Vienna, the great industrialist and General Councillor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

By his will the late Herr Ignatz Ritter von Wechselmann bequeaths 2,400,000 kronen for the creation of a pension fund for male and female teachers, the amount to be applied equally to teachers of both Christian and Jewish faiths, conditionally upon their having been professionally engaged for 25 years, and not having taken part in anti-Semitic or socialistic demonstrations. He further left 2,400,000 kronen for founding an institute for the blind. The widow receives 1,400,000 kronen, and there are many other personal and charitable bequests.

## EGYPT.

The heirs of the late Baron Elie J. de Menasce, of Alexandria, have decided to honour and perpetuate his memory by founding an Asylum for Jewish Orphans and Convalescents.

## FRANCE.

General Naquet-Laroque, commanding the Artillery of the Third Army Corps, has been appointed Member of the Technical Committee on Artillery.

In a lecture which M. Moïse Schwab, of the National Library, delivered last week on Hebrew Inscriptions in France, he pointed out that tombstone and certain dedicatory inscriptions on Temples attested the presence of Jews in that country in very remote ages. The oldest monument of this kind which is known at the present day is a tombstone found at Auch (Dep. Gers), dating from the sixth century. At Vienne in the Isère, and at Arles, there exist such stones belonging to the seventh century. At Dijon there are twenty-nine stones all of the twelfth century, which present the peculiar characteristic that the first names of the males are in Hebrew and of the women in French. The Cluny Museum, in Paris, contains forty-five stones belonging to the thirteenth century. At St. Germain en Laye, Orleans, Béziers, Nantes and Nîmes, the existence of ancient Jewish gravestones denotes that Jews lived in those towns many centuries ago.

## GERMANY.

The first report of the Society for the Maintenance of the Jewish Workmen's Colony at Weissensee, near Berlin, shows that between 19th February and 31st December, 188 vagrants had been enabled to earn a living by means of handicrafts. At the present time there are 60 persons in the Colony, divided into nationalities as follows:—20 Galicians, 12 Germans, 8 Hungarians, 5 Bohemians, 4 Russians, 4 Bukovinans, 2 Austrians, 1 Slavonian, 1 Moravian, 1 Turk, 1, Bulgarian and 1 Roumanian.

The Emperor has presented his portrait with an autograph dedication to Herr James Simon of Berlin, in appreciation of the services which, as Member of the Executive of the German Oriental Society, he has rendered to German explorations in the East.

The Deutsch-Israelitische Gemeindebund has addressed a circular letter to all the congregations of Germany concerning the cremation of Jewish dead. The letter contains the following questions: (1) Will you permit of religious service in cases of cremation? (2) Will the service take place before or after cremation? (3) How and in what form will the deposit of funeral urns be effected in your cemetery?

A combined memorial service in honour of Heinrich Rickert and Privy Sanitary Councillor Dr. Ehrenhaus, was arranged by the Wissenschaftliche Centralverein and the Humboldt-Akademie, Berlin. The choir of the Lindenstrasse Synagogue assisted, and eloquent orations were delivered by Dr. Max Hirsch and Herr S. Flatau.

Much curiosity prevails as to whether Count Pueckler's appeal to the Emperor will prove successful. The Count prays that his sentence of imprisonment may be commuted to a fine, or that, at least, internment in a fortress be substituted for his confinement in an ordinary prison.

## HOLLAND.

Mevrouw Abrahams completed her 104th year at Kampen yesterday. The venerable lady is totally blind, but is otherwise in the enjoyment of fair health. Her birthdays are invariably marked by kindly attentions on the part of her neighbours. She is mother-in-law of Mrs. Israel Abrahams (of St. Thomas's Road, Finsbury Park), whose late husband was well known and highly respected in Hatton Garden, and grandmother of Mr. Charles Abrahams, of the Hampstead Synagogue, and Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Volunteer Social Union.

## TUNIS.

The fanatical Arabs who pillaged the synagogue at Ras Djebel some months ago have been discovered and brought to trial. The three men have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

M. Angelo Guttières, who was distinguished for his generosity and devotion to his brother Jews, died recently at Tunis. Upwards of a thousand persons attended the funeral. An Italian band accompanied the cortège and played funeral marches.

## UNITED STATES.

The Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati has selected the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, of New York, for the post of President of that Institution in the place of the late Dr. Moses Mielziner, whose death on the 18th ult. caused widespread regret. The *Jewish Exponent*, of Philadelphia, commenting on this appointment, says:—

In the event of Dr. Kohler's acceptance, as to which there appears to be little, if any doubt, the College will secure the services of a strong and forceful personality, a profound scholar who is thoroughly familiar with the law, the literature, and the history of Judaism, and who is recognised by all competent judges, be they orthodox or reform, as a master in the field of Jewish learning. Dr. Kohler belongs to the old school of reform of which Geiger and Holdheim were the founders, but he has earned the goodwill and regard of many whose conceptions of Judaism are diametrically opposite to his own. He has, during his long Rabbinical career in this country, been an active and conspicuous figure, ministering in Detroit, Chicago, and New York to prominent and important congregations. He has written, lectured, taught and worked without cessation and with fervent zeal, being always ready to place his store of knowledge at the service of those who wished to profit by it.

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## English Zionist Federation.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At the last meeting of the English Zionist Federation, with Mr. JOSEPH COWEN in the chair, it was resolved to engage the Shoreditch Town Hall for a public meeting to be held on May 16th, on the eve of the Shekel Day, and Messrs. Lozinsky, Muntz, Daladansky and Goldbloom were appointed a Sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The Executive resolved, in consideration of a request from the Dublin Chovevi Zion Association, to print lists of all English Shekel-payers for 1903.

On the motion of Mr. DALADANSKY, seconded by Mr. LOZINSKY, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Vice-President, was unanimously requested to attend the Provincial Conference at Manchester.

Messrs. Cowen, Greenberg and Jobson were appointed a Committee for the regulation of the expenditure of the Federation.

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A Jewish King in Morocco.—The *Morning Leader* of Saturday printed an article by Mr. William Durban on the city of Taza, which the Sultan of Morocco is bent on capturing from Bu Hamara, the Pretender. In the course of the article, Mr. Durban says:—

Bu Hamara, the "Father of the She Ass," is a native of Taza. Therefore, the Pretender is perfectly at home in the old town which has figured very curiously in Moroccan history. For some years during the early part of the 16th century it was ruled by a rich old Jew, who was styled the "King of Taza," on account of his complete ascendency. The Hebrew colony throughout Morocco has for ages been very numerous and affluent, though for the most part shamefully oppressed. At times, and in places, it has acquired some measure of freedom and even authority. The Jew, who maintained a little court of his own at Taza, was enabled to sustain his petty reign while two brothers fought for the Sultanate. When Rasheed was proceeding from Algeria to besiege Fez he found Taza in the way. It contained a formidable stronghold. The Kasbah, or citadel, was reckoned impregnable. But in the night some students crept in and assassinated the "king," and delivered the place into the hands of Rasheed. When Rasheed ruled in his brother's stead he rewarded the "tolmid" or student order wholesale, by instituting the famous annual "Feast of the Tholba," which is such a jovial week in Fez.

An esteemed correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle* writes to us: The Jew who was a Sultan about 300 years ago was named "Ben Meshal," but his reign had not lasted longer than nine months when he was killed, and the "Alameen Sultan" of to-day, through Muley Ali Shereef, immediately followed "Ben Mashal."

THE Judæans gave a concert to the members on Sunday last, March 8th, at the Inns of Court Hotel. Mr. H. Morris (Vice-President) presided. The artists who obliged were Misses Altman, E. Schrier, M. Silverberg, and Messrs. Selinger, Hase, and Goldberg.

DR. GASTER ON ZIONISM.—On Wednesday Dr. Gaster, delivered a lecture on "Zionism and the Zionist Movement," to a crowded audience composed almost entirely of Christian clergymen and lay workers, in St. Jude's Hall, Commercial Street.. The Rev. G. H. Box was in the chair. The Chairman in welcoming Dr. Gaster congratulated his hearers on having obtained his consent to lecture. There were, he understood, two sides to Zionism, the ideal and the material, and on the former he thought there was a tendency to a general agreement among all good Jews. Dr. Gaster, whose address was followed with wrapt interest, expressed now and again in applause, said that his object was to explain what was understood by the term Zionism, and what the term meant to Jews. Zionism, he said, would be in the course of time the source of great moral and spiritual benefit to the world. It was both a complex and a simple movement. It was a national movement in the widest sense of the word. It had many sides, material, religious, political, spiritual and others. It was the only platform on which Jews of every shade of education, nationality and politics could and did meet without feeling those differences. It was a Messianic movement without a Messiah. The restoration of the Jews to Palestine was not a dream, as it had been described by its Jewish opponents, but a union to which the survival of Jewry, despite so many overwhelming calamities, was due. It was the pervading idea that passed, like a scarlet thread. through the whole of the Jewish literature and religion. That idea and hope had always permeated the masses of Jewry, although in different guises. By that was explained the temporary successes of the various false Messiahs who arose from time to time. The Jews who lived only in the present and for the present were those who thought that they must pay a price for the emancipation that they had obtained, and were desirous to be like those among whom they dwelt. They were the minority opposing Zionism. They had lost their keenness of vision, and how could one talk of colour to the blind? From the other nations among whom the Jews were scattered, they had learnt the organisation of government, and that lesson was a preparation for their restoration to Palestine, where they could live among the comity of nations. The lecturer sketched the genesis of the Zionist movement in the brain of Dr. Herzl, and its previous and subsequent career under different guises. In the course of his remarks he uttered a panegyric on the Turkish nation. He referred to the assistance rendered by Laurence Oliphant in the colonisation of the Holy Land, and described in optimistic vein the fertility of the Jewish colonies already established there. Religious enthusiasm, the national movement and the economic question all combined, he said, to form the Zionist movement, the object of which was the settlement of the Jews once more in the Holy Land without, however, any political intentions. He expressed the hope that the English nation, in accordance with its historical tendencies, would assist that Restoration, and that the present spasm of anti-alienism, anti-Semitism in reality, would prove but a passing cloud.

MR. P. M. VANLEER.—By the departure of Mr. P. M. Vanleer for South Africa, where he is about to join his brother, who has been established in business for many years in the Colony, the East End of London loses one of the very limited number of its resident local workers. Mr. Vanleer, who is an old Stepney School boy, has been connected with many public movements in the working of which he took a very active part. Mr. Vanleer was one of the founders and Hon. Sec. of the Stepney Jewish Lads' Club, to which he devoted every moment of his leisure, and rendered signal service in many directions. The religious services held in connection with the Club were initiated, and were on many occasions conducted by him. As a Guardian of Apprentices for the Jewish Board of Guardians, he exercised great influence over the lads placed under his charge, and did much to induce the lads to avail themselves of such religious and educational efforts as were calculated to raise and improve them. As an Associate of Toynbee Hall, he was brought in contact with many movements promoted for the Social welfare of East Enders, notably the Childrens' Country Holiday Fund of which he was for some years a hard-working visitor. He was a member of the Committee of the East London Orphan Aid Society, Treasurer of the East London Jewish Communal League, a member of the Council of the Borough of Stepney Lifeboat Saturday Fund, a member of the Jewish Religious Union, an honorary chorister of the East London Synagogue and an enthusiastic helper in any work taken up by that Synagogue. Prior to his departure, Mr. Vanleer received many valuable gifts from public bodies and personal friends. On the evening of his last visit to the Stepney Jewish Lads' Club, he was presented with an illuminated address signed by the President, Vice-Presidents and Managers, accompanied by a photographic group of his fellow-workers. The Rev. J. F. Stern made the presentation, and expressed the regret that was generally felt at Mr. Vanleer's departure. Mr. Stern also handed Mr. Vanleer a beautifully bound Prayer Book and Bible from the Board of Management of the East London Synagogue, in token of his many years' services as an honorary chorister. Other gifts were received from the Lads of the Club and the Literature Class at Toynbee Hall, of which the recipient acted as Hon. Sec. Mr. Vanleer was accompanied to Southampton by a number of East End friends, who, in bidding him God speed and a prosperous future, voiced the feelings entertained for him by a host of admirers and well-wishers.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Mrs. Daniel Castello and her son, Mr. James Castello, have each sent £5 5s. to the President, to be specially distributed on Purim, in honour of 14th March, 1853—1903.

## Liverpool Hebrew Schools.

OLD BOYS' DINNER TO MR. KAIZER.

ON Thursday the 5th a dinner, at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Lord Street, was given by Old Boys of the Liverpool Hebrew Schools to Mr. M. Kaizer, B.Sc., to welcome him back as Principal of the Schools. About sixty sat down, the visitors including Messrs. Charles S. Samuel, President of the Schools, A. M. Jackson (Treasurer), D. Gabrielsen, P. A. Benas, B. B. Benas, B.A., Herbert J. Davis, Captain E. K. Yates, the Revs. S. Friedeberg, B.A., and S. A. Adler. Mr. S. SERABSKI presided.

Mr. M. KAIZER, B.Sc.

After the toast of "The King" had been enthusiastically honoured, the CHAIRMAN announced that letters of regret had been received from Old Boys in all parts of the United Kingdom, and a letter from Mr. I. M. Goodman, of Springs, Transvaal, wishing the gathering every success and enclosing a draft for three guineas as a donation to the School from himself and brothers.

The "Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces" was proposed by Mr. S. FINBURGH, an Old Boy, who had travelled from Manchester. He associated the toast with Captain E. K. Yates.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The Guest." He said that when it became known that the Managers of the Hebrew Schools, whose presence was welcomed that evening, had appointed Mr. Myer Kaizer to be the first Principal, it was felt that the nomination did honour to all concerned. The Old Boys quickly decided that a public welcome should be extended to him on his return to Liverpool. It was agreed that no better greeting could be given than by the British custom of a dinner. It was not his intention to sing Mr. Kaiser's praises. They know the difficulties he had to contend with and how well he overcame them. They had watched his career with interest and admiration—(Cheers). In a country where, after all, education was costly, he had advanced from success to success and gained academical distinction and fame in his profession. They were glad that his services would now be given to his *alma mater*. They offered him a cordial welcome home, and hoped his efforts in Liverpool might meet with the success they deserved—(Cheers).

The toast was received with musical honours.

Mr. KAIZER who was received with loud and continued applause, said that his brother Old Boys had that evening dispelled any doubt he might have had that his return might not be welcomed by all sections of the Jewish community of Liverpool. He was long weighing the decision which brought him back to the old place. He had much to lose in leaving London, for he held there a position of trust and importance. He was in a school governed by a unique set of Managers ruled by an able President. He loved his work and was devotedly attached to his scholars whom he knew very well indeed. Had the temptation which was, too late, placed in his way been offered him at the critical moment, he could never have brought himself to leave work in which he had his heart. But now that he was back in Liverpool he would make the best of his position, and if the Managers continued to give his efforts the support they had already shown him he believed he would be successful. As he sat at his desk, the same desk where he and his old comrades had stood to receive the painful ministrations of their teachers, he sometimes looked down the vistas of the past and saw himself trudging to school as an infant, and he recalled the steps in his progress through the classes until he became a pupil teacher there. The position of a teacher was a poor one in those days, his hours long, his training defective and his pay scanty. It was a source of great pride to him to know that it was due to his own efforts that he gained entrance to University College, where for four years he enjoyed the privilege of studying under the best masters, and of learning how to teach. One face he sadly missed in the schools, that of his lamented colleague Miss Hart. After presiding over the girls' department for twenty years, she had gained elsewhere the repose and ease from pain that she had vainly sought on earth. But if her figure was not to be seen in the schools, her influence permeated every branch of the girls' work, and would, he hoped, last for ever. To an outsider, however. there was nothing to remind one of poor Miss Hart. He was glad, therefore, to tell them that the Managers had consented to allow a tablet to be placed on the school walls to her sacred memory, and he would shortly issue an appeal to her former pupils and colleagues to help him in this work—(Cheers). Were they aware that the school buildings were now quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the community? They educated 800 children, but there was almost an equal number attending Board Schools because their own accommodation was so limited. When he declared a few vacancies in January last he had to regulate the stream of applicants with the assistance of the police. The school was now also somewhat out of date. What was wanted was a school which should attract children more, which should be beautiful externally, and warm, comfortable and well-fitted internally. The poorer the children the richer should be the school; the more sordid their surroundings, the more nearly should the school approach a palace of delight. It was in the firm belief that they would one day possess such a school that he had returned to work in their midst. When this consummation was reached might they all be spared to rejoice long in their great triumph, that the lives of their children might be made brighter and happier, and that they might be more fitted to take a worthier place as honorable members of this great and glorious empire—(Cheers).

The toast of the Schools was proposed by Mr. S. I. LEVY, one of the Assistant Masters. The Old Boys had great pleasure in seeing so many of the Managers present, especially Mr. Charles Samuel—(Cheers)—who had been associated with the School for fifty years. It must be a great pride to him to see men whom he knew and helped to train as children occupying honourable positions in life. Mr. Jackson had also deserved well of the Old Boys, and he had great pleasure in coupling both those names with the toast.

Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL said he was glad of the opportunity of attending this public welcome to the Principal of their beloved Schools. He had never known before that the institution had turned out such a large number of ready speakers. He hoped that the new school Mr. Kaizer had asked for would one day be provided. They were at present in a state of transition, the whole face of elementary education was undergoing a remarkable change, and great things might be in store for them in the near future.

Mr. A. M. JACKSON also responded and hoped that they would carry out Mr. Levy's suggestion that an Association of Old Boys should be formed.

The toast of the visitors was proposed in a humorous speech by Mr. BARON STERN, acknowledged by Mr. D. GABRIELSEN and the Revs. S. Friedeberg, B.A., and S. A. Adler. Mr. Adler had arrived from London the same evening and received a warm welcome.

Mr. ETTINGER proposed the toast of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Aaron Levy, on whom most of the work of organisation had devolved. Mr. Kaizer then gave the "Chairman," who had presided over the gathering in a most genial way and had helped substantially to make the evening an unqualified success, and one that would live long in the memory of all who had the privilege of being present.

Musical items were rendered by the following old boys:—Messrs. G. Sarabski, M. Abrahamson, R. Waters and P. Ettinger, while an Indian Club solo by Mr. Mott Cohen, one of the leading gymnasts of the North of England, was greatly appreciated.

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JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.—The following have passed the recent examination for King's Scholarships: Misses L. Shaer, D. Jerichower, H. Abrahams; Messrs. L. Finerman, S. Goldstein, J. Myers and A. Abelson, in the first class; Miss F. Goldstein and Mr. I. Solomons, in the second class. Mr. Finerman was 6th and Mr. Goldstein 21st in all England.

## West End Jewish Literary Society.

On Sunday evening last, at the Bayswater Synagogue, Mr. S. Rosenbaum, B.Sc. delivered a lecture on the "Economic Aspect of Alien Immigration," with specia reference to the immigration into this country, during the last few years, from the Eastern Countries of Europe. The President, Mr. H. S. Q. Henriques, occupied the chair, and among those present was Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P. The lecturer pointed out that the economic aspect of the question was that to which least attention had been paid, although it was the most important factor in determining and rightly estimating the value of the alien. Such evils as overcrowding, commercial and social exclusiveness, displacement either of labour or of the native population, which were widely alleged against the Jews, were at most of local importance, and might be remedied if it could be shown that they constituted a national asset of great value. This could only be proved by the economic study of the subject based on reliable statistical information. This existed to a fair extent in the recently published Census returns of England, Wales, and Ireland; in the annual Board of Trade statistics; the Judicial Statistics of the United Kingdom; American Immigration Reports; and many other sources. The first part of Mr. Rosenbaum's lecture dealt with the information contained in the Census and Board of Trade reports regarding the volume and extent of the immigration during the last few years. By a careful comparison of the total figures he showed that a very satisfactery agreement existed between the results from these two very different sources, a result which he thought strengthened the belief in the general accuracy of the census so far as it referred to foreigners. The volume of the annual increment of foreigners to the population did not amount to 5,000 per annum. The number of Europeans increased by 6,000 per annum, of whom about 75 per cent. were natives of East Europe. The last class of alien had increased also at the greatest rate. In fact, during the last intercensal period, the East European foreigners had increased at nearly five times the rate for natives of other European countries. Unless the tide of immigration from Russia turned in the next ten years, the natives of the Russian Empire might easily be as large in numbers as that of the rest of Europe. The second part of the lecture was divided into three parts :—(1) Economic efficiency; (2) Physical efficiency; and (3) Moral efficiency. Under the first head was located the question of the ability of the Russian alien to practise a skilled trade, with the conclusion that the evidence proved that whatever he was on his arrival, in a year or two he was unquestionably a skilled artisan; and also his destitute condition on arrival, a factor which he dismissed as being of little real value. Under the head of physical efficiency was proved that the Russian workman was strong and healthy, not liable to contagion, having a low death-rate, courage to battle against hard times, and so on. Under the last head, that of moral efficiency, reference was made to his sobriety, domesticity, amenity to law and order, and the possession of a criminal rate proportionately lower than among the foreign populations of other countries, say France. The lecturer concluded with a reference to the alleged displacement by Jews of native labour, which he denied, and to overcrowding which he thought was a London problem and not a purely East End problem. There would have been overcrowding in the East End if no Jews had arrived in London during the last ten years.

Mr. F. S. FRANKLIN said that the paper was one of considerable interest to them all. The question with which it dealt, however, must and would be fought in the countries in which the aliens originated. The numbers of aliens that arrived on these shores was not, however, extraordinary. It was really, as had been shown by the lecturer very small. They suffered through the defects of their qualities, through their gregariousness they brought themselves too much into notice. Those who knew least of them were not their advocates, nor were those who knew most of them. From the ethical point of view of the question, the traditions of the hospitality of this country ought to be taken into account. They had always admitted aliens. They admitted the Romans, the Angles, the Saxons, the Jutes and other races, all of which came into, strengthened and made the country, and the Jews would do the same. Alien Jews were the raw material, in the second generation they became the manufactured article. The policy of all States was to admit raw material free. In conclusion, Mr. Franklin referred to a recent article in the *Spectator*, in which the insincerity of the whole exclusion movement was shown.

Mr. H. M. ADLER said that he had originally been of opinion that alien immigration was beneficial to the country. He had, however, since adopted the opposite view. He contested the statement of Mr. Rosenbaum, that the alien population was cleaner than the general population. Overcrowding necessarily led to dirt, and it was admitted that alien Jews overcrowded. He agreed with Mr. Franklin, that they ought to deal with the evil at its source. The country ought to insist on its rights under the Treaty of Berlin, so that the necessity for emigration from Eastern Europe might be greatly reduced.

Mr. JOSEPH LEON said that he had heard alien immigration variously described as both a blessing and a curse. He suggested that it might be a blessing, although not unalloyed. In order that this country should retain its position in the world it was necessary for it to have an alien influx.

After Messrs. L. J. Harris, Eppenheim, Myer, Joseph, and A. Solomon had spoken, the CHAIRMAN, before calling upon Mr. Rosenbaum to reply, pointed out that when legislation was considered they should think of its probable effect, and how it could be enforced. Anti-alien legislation was evaded to a very considerable extent, and especially by the very criminal classes that it was desirous to exclude, and who had already in their own countries had experience in evading the law.

The next meeting of the Society will take place on Sunday week, the 22nd inst., when Mr. H. M. Adler, M.A., LL.M., will open a discussion on "Anti-Semitism: How to cope with it."

EAST LONDON JEWISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual General Meeting wa held on Sunday last. Mr. A. Michaels, presided. The balance sheet, which showed a surplus of £155, was read and adopted. An interesting item was the sum of £75, the amount obtained up to the present by the South Hackney Jewish Social and Literary Society in connection with the dance at Cannon Street Hotel, on November 8th, last. The new rules were unanimously adopted. These rules have considerably altered the constitution of the Society and place it on a much firmer basis. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. A. Michaels, Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L. Cohen and F. B. Pozner; Treasurer, Councillor M. Heiser; Trustees, Messrs. M. Cohen, Sol. Heiser and S. Muller; Auditors, Messrs. Marx Jerichower, H. Levy and J. Meerloo; Hon. Secretary, Mr. David Heiser, 423, Mile End Road; Collector, Mr. J. White; Committee of Management, Messrs. Suswein, H. Pezaro, Professors Zeffert, E. Greenswabe, W. Muller, M. Pozner, L. Calman, S. Bernstein, B. and S. Swerzy, Dick S. Freedman, Amstell, D. Singer, N. Muller, W. Kempner, and Chissick. The Hon. Sec. informed the meeting that Messrs. A. B. Salmen, L. B. Franklin, and H. Marks had consented to become Honorary Presidents. At the conclusion of the meeting applications for relief were considered, and £26 was distributed in varying amounts according to the urgency of the case. The Society meets once a month for the distribution of relief.

## CATARRH A CONSTANT COLD IN THE HEAD.

The medical explanation of the causes and symptoms of catarrh is an interesting item of a quarterly medical Journal just at hand. The Editor is anxious that people should understand the serious consequences which may result from neglect of a cold or of a series of colds in the head. In fact, the beginning of many of the most obstinate forms of catarrh can be traced to what the patient thought a simple cold. This fact is emphasized by a series of cases taken from the records of the Drouet Institute. These cases also serve to illustrate the treatment of catarrh by the Drouet Method, which the Editor points out has been successful in a large proportion of instances after operations and other special procedures have failed. Names and addresses being given, this issue of the "Journal for the Deaf and Review of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ears" will be of use to everyone who has any form of catarrh. A free copy of the Journal can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Drouet Institute, 10, Marble Arch, London, W. The "Journal" also contains a Special Report Form by means of which anyone can obtain free advice as to treatment. The Editor, however, advises patients, whenever possible, to attend the Institute for a personal examination during the consultation hours, week-day mornings, 10 to 12, afternoons 2 to 4. For personal consultations a fee of 5s. is charged.—[Advt.]

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## The Jews' College Union Society.

A large gathering assembled at Queen Square House on Sunday evening to hear the joint debate that had been arranged between the Union Society and representatives of the Birmingham Jewish Young Men's Association. At the eleventh hour the provincial society was unable to send a full team of speakers, so that the original fixture had to be cancelled. In the emergency, an ordinary debate was opened by Mr. Israel Cohen, President of the Union Society, on "Jewish Life and Jewish Novelists." In the absence of Mr. Israel Abrahams, M.A., Honorary President, the chair was taken by the Rev. Francis L. Cohen. The audience, which almost filled the large hall, included many members of the City Social and Literary Society, and of the South London Literary Society. The CHAIRMAN announced that the resolution for debate would be "that the presentation of Jewish Life by Jewish Novelists is beneficial to the interests of Jewry."

Mr. ISRAEL COHEN rose to open in the affirmative. He said that the principal source of the prejudice that was always felt in greater or less degree against the Jews, was an unfathomable ignorance concerning their mode of life. If only more accurate and extensive knowledge of our people could be disseminated among our neighbours, the prejudice would give way to a more lenient judgment and a more enlightened appreciation. Such a dissemination could not adequately be effected merely by intercourse with Gentiles, as the operation of the latter was limited; and the conclusions of a restricted experience were misleading. The entire world of Jewish life, in all its phases, must be revealed, in order to secure a righteous appreciation. The exposition could not take place in actual reality, so that the most approximate substitute must be offered instead—and that was Jewish life as reflected in the works of Jewish novelists. No fear need be entertained that these works would tell too much, it was only in a little knowledge that danger lay. The Gentiles did not expect to find us immaculate, and we had nothing to fear in being seen as we are. If we always denied that we were subject to any imperfection, we would also provoke suspicion respecting our virtues. Gentile critics were unanimous in asserting the beneficial influence of Jewish novels, and it was time that the Jewish public recognised the fact.

Mr. F. S. SPIERS, B.Sc. (City Social Society) for the negative, maintained that it was utterly impossible for the Gentile to understand Jewish life, as his attitude was inevitably that of a spectator. It required a Jew to understand a Jew, and the publication of Jewish novels could not supply the Gentiles with a Jewish heart. We were always suffering from too much publicity, and this evil was augmented by the writing of Jewish novels. The duty of the Jew was to act in silence, and his good example would ultimately be seen. The springs of action in the Jew were the important thing, but these could not be properly laid bare in a novel. The strengthening of the Jewish consciousness was an urgent need, and he therefore opposed the resolution, as a Jewish novel caused the Jew to regard himself from a detached point of view.

The Rev. S. LEVY, M.A., heartily supported Mr. Cohen's contention. Nothing but good could be done by making Jewish literature accessible to Gentile readers, and fiction was an important factor in literature. The translation of the Bible was an instance of the benefit accruing to the Jews, from diffusion of the knowledge of their glorious past among the nations of the present. As an example of a novel in giving a realistic account of a community's life, he mentioned "John Halifax."

The other speakers were Miss E. Hirsch and Messrs. J. Danglowitz, Barnet I. Cohen, E. Sternheim, S. Newman, D. Pool, H. De Haan, J. E. Hirsch and the Chairman.

The Rev. S. Levy proposed, and Mr. Aaron Levy (City Social) seconded, a vote of thanks to the openers, who replied. Mr. F. S. Spiers expressed gratitude to the College Union Society, for the hospitality it had accorded to the Societies. Mr. D. Barnard (South London Society) proposed, and Mr. B. I. Cohen seconded, a vote of thanks to the Rev. F. L. Cohen for his efficiency in the Chair.

## Manchester News.

**Board of Guardians**

At the March monthly meeting of the Manchester Jewish Board of Guardians (Mr. H. T. Dreschfeld in the Chair), it was reported that, during the month of February, 103 cases were relieved at a cost of £862 8s. 2d., against 132 cases at a cost of £92 2s. 5d. in February, 1902; 43 home cases were treated by the Medical Officer, who made 138 visits; 1 death occurred, viz., man, aged 27, diabetes with coma. There are still many cases of measles.

**Visitation Society.**

It has been definitely decided to revive the Manchester Visitation Society, the Honorary Officers of which undertake periodically to visit Jewish inmates of prisons, asylums, and similar public institutions. Formerly the work was done in conjunction with Liverpool, but the arrangement by which both bodies acted together did not work well in practice. The following gentlemen were elected on the Executive: President, Mr. B. I. Belisha; Vice-President, Mr. E. Harris, M.A., Treasurer, Mr. N. Laski; Hon. Secretary, Rev. A. Wolf, M.A.

**Manchester Jews' School**

The annual distribution of prizes will take place on Sunday, April 5th. At the examination held in December last for King's Scholarship Miss S. Dorfman and Miss R. Nathan, both teachers at the School, were successful.

**Jewish Soup Kitchen.**

A strong effort is now being made to procure the funds necessary to obtain permanent premises for this charity. The promoters have hitherto been obliged to seek fresh quarters almost every winter, a task not easily accomplished, and carrying with it obvious disadvantages. A strong local Committee has resolved to organise for the above purpose a Fancy Fair and Sale of Work, which will be held from March 25th to the 28th in the Cheetham Town Hall. In answer to appeals made in these columns and elsewhere a large number of useful and ornamental articles have been given for sale purposes.

**The Jewish Hospital**

All necessary preliminary arrangements are now satisfactorily proceeding for commencing the building of the Hospital, and advertisements for builders' tenders have been inserted in the local press. As soon as a tender is accepted building operations will be commenced with the least minimum of delay. Arrangements are also being made for the laying of the foundation stone, full particulars of which will be made known in due course.

**Burial Society of Polish Jews.**

The annual meeting was held at the Beth Hamedrash, Central Synagogue, Cheetham, last Sunday, Mr. J. Taylor, President, in the Chair. The Chairman, in submitting the balance sheet, said that the death rate of the Society for 1902 had been very low indeed, much lower than in many previous years, and mortgage and other liabilities had been decreased by £59 13s., leaving a surplus of £2 12s. cash in hand. On the motion of Mr. A. Liebstein, seconded by Mr. J. Simelowitz, and supported by Mr. H. Isaacs, the balance sheet was unanimously adopted. A levy of 2s. (for one year only) was imposed upon each member in order further to lessen the mortgage liabilities.

**Zionist Association.**

Last week Mr. J. R. Ragdale gave to the members of the above body an interesting address, entitled "Early Homes of Israel." Mr. Ragdale showed in the course of his lecture that he had an intimate knowledge of his subject, and especially of the newest discoveries in Biblical archæology. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ragdale on the motion of Mr. S. Danziger. A similar compliment was paid to Mr. S. Vivante, who presided.

The fourth annual Zionist Dance took place on Saturday last. About one hundred and sixty ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. J. Davidson acted as M.C. The Stewards were Misses Berstein, Weintraub, and Waggenheim, and Messrs. D. Cotzin, Feigenbaum, and Wilks.

**North Manchester Synagogue**

On the occasion of his Barmitzvah, Master Abraham Robinson was the recipient of a handsome set of five volumes of the Pentateuch from the Executive and Committee of this synagogue in appreciation of very valuable services rendered by his father, Mr. N. Robinson, a former Vice-President and an active member of the congregation.

**Miscellaneous.**

Professor P. J. Hartog, B.A., has been elected an Associate of Owens College, Manchester (Vic. Univ.).

Miss Ellen Isaacs, of Princess Road, Heaton Park, has received the King's thanks, through the Private Secretary, "for her kind message of congratulation, upon the occasion of His Majesty's Wedding Day."


## Hill Climbing.

FOOD THAT MAKES IT A PLEASURE.

"I have a large amount of laborious, brain-fatiguing work to do," writes a young lady. "After returning from the office I have found myself so completely exhausted that I was unable to engage in any recreation or amusement.

"I tried several expensive tonics without effect, and finally noticing an advertisement of Grape-Nuts as a food recommended to brain-workers in place of porridge, I purchased a package and tried it. I found it extremely palatable, and after a week's use (two meals of it a day) I noticed a general improvement in my condition, the feeling of extreme exhaustion was growing less, and my strength visibly increased.

"I began to put on flesh and felt ready to enter into the amusements of the other members of the family, and now, after using the food for eleven months, I am like a new person. I have absolutely no sensation of fatigue; my brain is clear, eyes bright, skin rosy and healthy, and my muscles have strengthened to a marked degree. I am now able to walk from the office home, a distance of 3½ miles, up one of the steepest hills for which our City is famous, and to engage in any amusements that may come in my way, without any sensation of extra fatigue.

"I am also using your Postum Food Coffee with excellent results. My sister-in-law writes me that she uses it also, and has not suffered from the distressing sick headaches she formerly had." Name given by Grape-Nuts Co., Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.—[Advt.]

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# THE PROVINCES.

**BIRMINGHAM.** The Rev. Dr. J. L. Landau, of Manchester, occupied the pulpit in the synagogue on Sabbath last. Dr. Landau addressed the members of the Beth Hamedrash on Saturday evening and the Zionist Association on Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Birmingham branch of the Society for Providing Country Holidays for Jewish children was held in the Council Chamber, Singer's Hill, on Tuesday, Mrs. John Phillips presiding. In the report (the first annual), the Committee state that it s matter for congratulation that in the first year of its existence the Society nas bsen enabled to send for a fortnight's holiday seventy-four of the poorest children attending the Birmingham Hebrew Schools. With the kind co-operation of the Society for Providing Country Holidays for Town Children, suitable homes were found where the children were enabled to spend a happy and healthy time under the careful superintendence of Miss Berlyn and Mrs. Hegy, to whom, as to Miss L. Simmons and the ladies who collected, the Committee express great indebtedness. The total amount collected was: Subscriptions, £53 5s.; donations, £37 14s.; and from the parents, £26 1s. The expenditure was £69 5s., and the income £118 5s., leaving a balance in hand of £48 19s., the greater part of which was received in donations, and cannot be looked upon as permanent income. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, Mrs. Phillips said that there was ample proof of the successful launching of the Society. When they thought of the joy of seventy-four little children revelling in a fortnight's holiday in lovely Kenilworth—what wonders they discovered which were never dreamed of in their homes, of their renewed health and strength and the lessons taught by the Sabbath Services—they might congratulate themselves. Mrs. Robert seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. Mrs. John Phillips, Mrs. Montague Davis, Mrs. J. W. Salaman and Miss Flora Sytner were unanimously re-elected President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Walter Davis for auditing the accounts; to the parent society, for valuable assistance; and to the Wardens of the Congregation, for use of the schoolroom.

A highly successful concert was given at the new Infants' School, Blucher Street, on Sunday, in aid of the Jewish Working Men's Educational Institute. Mr. M. Berlyn presided. The concert was organised by Miss Lillie Davis, who rendered charming violin solos. The other artists who showed themselves to be of a high order were: Misses May Joseph, Editha Sankey and Elsie Cornish, vocalists; Miss Daisy Levetus, pianist; Mr. Robins Piercy, entertainer; and Miss Rose Goldsmid, reciter.

By the invitation of the management of the Prince of Wales Theatre, five hundred children of the Hebrew Schools attended the pantomime on Monday. The creature comforts of the children were looked after, and a most enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. S. Landsberg gave a successful entertainment at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Broomsgrove Street, on Sunday evening. Mr. L. Lazarus occupied the Chair, and there was a goodly array of talent.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Israel, No. 1,474, held on the 9th inst., for the installation of Bro. Bernhard Davis, S.W., W.M. Elect, there was a large gathering, including many visitors. Among the latter were W. Bro. John Harris, Provincial Grand Treasurer; Bro. F. G. Swindon, Provincial Grand Secretary; a large number of provincial grand officers, past and present; the W.M.'s of various local lodges, and several London brethren. The installation ceremony was performed by W. Bro. M. Berlyn, P.M., P.P.G.P. The following were invested as officers for the ensuing year: W. Bro. R. W. Cramp, I.P.M., Bros. C. H. Williams, S.W., A. Miesch, J.W., Professor Fisher, Secretary; Rev. G. J. Emanuel, Chaplain; A. Cotton, Treasurer; L. Harding, Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund; M. Berlyn, Charity Steward; S. C. Morris, D.C., Isaac Thomas, S.D., L. A. Dight, J.D., L. Salberg, I.G.; D. L. Dight, H. Michaelson, M. Schwerin and M. Levy, Stewards. A handsome P.M. jewel was presented to the retiring W.M. The balance-sheet shewed that the funds—both the general and the benevolent—were in a flourishing condition. The meeting was followed by a banquet, at which all the visitors attended.

**BLACKBURN.** A concert and dance were held on Sunday evening at the Blackburn Jewish Working Men's Club. The following contributed songs: Messrs. P. Fineman, S. Fineman, M. Rosenberg, J. Rosenberg, J. Jacobs. M. Jacobson, S. Jacobson, E. Aarons and I. Niman. A medal was presented by Mr. Joel Jacobs, Treasurer, for the best song, which, after a very amusing competition, was won by Mr. M. Jacobson. Mr. Moses Goldberg accompanied on the piano. Mr. Hermann Aarons, President, acted as M.C. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M. Goldberg.

**BRISTOL.** The annual general meeting of the Bristol Zionist Association took place on Sunday at the Jewish Social Club; Mr. L. Goldberg in the Chair. The balance-sheet was unanimously adopted. The following were elected officers: President, Mr. M. Schwartz; Treasurer, Mr. L. Schneiderman; Vice-President, Rabbi Katz; Hon. Secretaries, the Rev. J. Abelson, B.A. (re-elected) and Mr. S. Hyman (re-elected); Committee, Messrs. G. Jacobson, E. Hyman, H. Levy, I. Bloom, M. Newman, A. Jacobs and I. Uislander. A vote of thanks was accorded the retiring President and Treasurer, Mr. L. Goldberg and Mr. H. Levy respectively.

A concert and dance was given on Sunday at the Jewish Social Club, in order to raise the purchase money of a new Ark for the Chevra Tillim. The function was a financial success. A Yiddish sketch, "All for Gold," was produced by Mr. M. Cligman having been arranged by Mr. S. Hyman. The following took parts; Messrs. H. Elkin, H. Goldman, M. Floam, L. Fisher and M. Cligman; the Misses Tilly Hyman, Fanny Hyman, S. Floam and B. Hyman. Messrs. S. and B. Goldstein were accompanists; Messrs. N. Levy and B. Goldstein were M.C.'s; and Miss M. T. Parker was pianist for the dance. The refreshment table was voluntarily superintended by Mrs. G. Jacobson. The arrangements were carried out by Mr. S. Hyman, Hon. Secretary of the Club, and Mr. M. Goldberg, Hon. Secretary of the Chevra Tillim.

A meeting was held on Sunday at the Synagogue Committee-rooms, to inaugurate a society in aid of the poor. It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mrs. M. Fine, seconded by Mrs. G. Jacobson, that the society be called the Bristol Jewish Loan Society. The following were elected officers: President, Mrs. M. Fine; Treasurer, Mrs. D. Levy; Hon. Secretary, Miss F. Levy; Committee, Mesdames M. Katz, H. Goldberg, L. Fine, J. Jacobs, M. Schwartz, J. Cohen, G. Jacobson, S. Rosen, A. Cohen, A. Hyman, Masters and Greenbaum. Over fifty members were enrolled. Mrs. M. Fine, on behalf of the society, thanked the Rev. J. Polack, B.A., of Clifton College, for his kind assistance in obtaining rules.

**BRYNMAWR.** The first session of the Brynmawr Jewish Literary and Social Society terminated on Wednesday week, when Mr. A. Shane read a paper on Baron de Hirsch. A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. N. Harris, A. D. Roskin (Chairman) and A. Ballin took part. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers, on the motion of Mr. Shane, seconded by Mr. Ballin.

**EDINBURGH.** Mrs. J. Simmonds, of London, lectured last week on "Self-Help," under the auspices of the Junior Zionist Society; Mr. J. Fisher presided. Mrs. Solomon and others of the Ladies' Zionist Society praised the lecturer's assiduous work for Zionism since her stay in Edinburgh. Last Sunday, the Junior Zionists held a crowded meeting in the Zionist Hall, Mr. H. Lindey in the Chair, when Mr. W. T. Munro Hogg lectured on "The Great Biblical Leaders." After the erudite address, Mr. Wm. Grant, Editor of *Glad Tidings*, another Christian worker for Zionism, urged the Jewish community of Edinburgh to support the Zionist Hall, which will probably have to be given up at the forthcoming term for lack of funds.

**GLASGOW.** A public meeting was held in the Breadalbane Hall on Sunday, under the auspices of the Pirchei Zion. The Chairman, Mr. A. Bernard, declared that the object of the meeting was to appeal to parents to send their children to the classes founded by the society. Mr. J. Benson emphasised the need for the younger members of the community being taught Jewish history and Hebrew. Mr. D. Halpern addressed the meeting. Mr. Harry Baker proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was seconded by Mr. I. Besson.

A meeting was held on Sunday in the schoolrooms of Garnethill Synagogue to reorganise the Glasgow Branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association. Ex-Baillie M. Simons, J.P., occupied the Chair. The Chairman made a few remarks relative to the good accomplished by the present body, and deplored the fact that the Glasgow Branch had been allowed to lapse. In reorganising the Branch, he trusted that good and earnest work might be done in order to further the objects of the Society. The election of office-bearers and Committee resulted as follows:—President, Mr. A. Schoenfeld, J.P.; Vice-President, the Rev. E. P. Phillips; Treasurer, Mr. S. Samuels; Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Wohlgemuth; Ex-Baillie M. Simon, J.P., Messrs. L. Abrahams, I. Kramrish, L. Blumenthal, B. Heilbron, I. Levine, M. Bernstein, A. Simons, M. Magulski, B. Strump, Joe Levi and E. Isaacs, Committee. After the election, Mr. Simons vacated the Chair in favour of the newly-elected President. A suggestion was made that the headquarters be approached with a view of having the Branches represented at their meetings. The number of representatives should be regulated according to the strength of membership and the amount of subscription. It was felt that this would give more interest in the work. Mr. Schoenfeld, in the course of his remarks, said he hoped all would do their utmost to assist to make the Society a success.

**LEEDS.** A successful Bohemian Concert was held at the rooms of the Jewish Young Men's Association last week. It was organised by Messrs. J. Lubelski (who presided) and N. Forlezer. Mrs. A. Sloman, the Misses S. Poyser, R. Moses, Lilly and Leah Saipe (in a clever dialogue), Professor Diamond, Messrs. Chas. Derrick, I. Jacques, H. Carter, G. Kitchen, M, Woodhouse and Herr Katz gave their services. Messrs. Schellier and Sloman were accompanists.

At a members' meeting of the Young Men's Zionist Association last Sunday, three shares in the Jewish Colonial Trust were raffled. In addition to the Bnei Zion Choral Section, which has been organised by the Rev. Mr. Khan, of the New Briggate Synagogue, a Brass Band Section has been formed in aid of Zionist work.

A capital smoking concert was given on Sunday at the Jewish Young Men's Association, with Mr. Phil Davidson, the organiser, in the Chair. The following professional talent gave services: Herr Katz, Messrs. W. Berry (Livermore Bros.), Hall, Stabler, Hast (Royal Theatre), Williams, Carter, Woolhouse, Smith, Ramsden, Rayner, Harry Lavender (London) and Phil Davidson.

**LIMERICK.** The following have been elected officers of the Dorshei Zion Society: Mr. S. Ginsberg, President; Mr. S. Arenovitz, Treasurer; Mr. Sol. M. Goldman (11, Emmett Place), Hon. Secretary.

**LIVERPOOL.** An interesting chess match was played at the quarters of the Jewish Young Men's Society, 170, Brownlow Hill, last week, Mr. Sol. I. Levy playing ten members simultaneously. Some very clever play was witnessed on both sides, and resulted in a complete victory for Mr. Levy.

The Young Men's Zionist Association held its fifth ball at Claremouth House, Everton Road, on Tuesday week. The ball was a great financial and social success. Messrs. Charles Morris and Simon Levy were M.C.'s.

Mr. M. Kent lectured on "Rabbi Akiba" last week at the Zionist Hall, West Derby Street. Mr. Crapes was in the Chair.

The Rev. S. Alfred Adler, Minister of the Hope Place Synagogue, having recovered from his recent serious illnesss, arrived in Liverpool on Thursday week, and was met at Lime Street Station by Messrs. A. J. W. Samuel and R. Lipkin (President and Treasurer, respectively, of the congregation), the Rev. A. Rutkowski, and many members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Adler preached on Sabbath to a large congregation, taking his text from Isaiah cxxxviii., 16. He paid grateful tribute to the congregation for the sympathy and friendship they had one and all shewn him during the painful crisis through which, with God's help, he had safely passed. He went on to speak of the duties and responsibilities of the modern minister, in face of the unbelief and apathy which exist. A largely-attended reception was given on Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. W. Samuel, in honour of Mr. Adler's return.

**MIDDLESBROUGH.** Mr. and Mrs. Sliufko entertained upwards of sixty pupils attending the Religious Classes to tea on Sunday last, to celebrate the Barmitzvah of their only son, Solomon.

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.** A movement is projected in Newcastle to erect a second synagogue, or to rebuild the present Beth Hamedrash as a synagogue. In response to a requisition, a special meeting of the congregation was held to consider the scheme. The meeting was one of the most largely attended in recent times, and the long discussion elicited that except on the High Festivals the accommodation afforded by the present synagogue suffices for the needs of the local community, and that those who do not at present rent seats have never expressed their willingness to do so. It was resolved, by an overwhelming majority, that there is no urgent necessity for another place of worship, and that the congregation deprecates its erection.

Mr. M. Rosenthall has been elected on the Committee of the Jewish Working Men's Club. Miss N. M. Saserson was included in the list of Committee in error.

A joint general meeting of the Young Men's Zionist Association and the Ahavas Zion was held on Sunday; Mr. Shindler presided. It was decided to amalgamate the two societies under the name of the Agudas Hazionim. The following were elected: President, Mr. M. Shindler; Vice-President, Mr. R. Caplan; Treasurer, Mr. H. Seldin; Secretaries, Messrs. S. Leon and H. Gatoff; Committee, Messrs. K. Krawitz, E. Krawitz, B. Jacobs, M. Krantz, S. Rosenberg, H. Levy, J. Albert, L. Dinion, J. Wendorff, E. Levy, H. Bendle and H. Chromsky.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society was held in Synagogue Chambers, Leazes Park Road, the President, Mr. H. Woolf, in the Chair. The balance-sheet, which was unanimously adopted, shows that good work has been done during the past year, especially through the winter months. The local poor were greatly assisted by grants of coals, by the weekly allowances of flour, barley, rice, meat, &c. The following ladies were elected honorary officers: President, Mrs. George Franks; Treasurer, Mr, S. Solomon; Secretary, Mrs. A. Jacobson; Committee, Mesdames H. Woolf, P. Cohen, F. Levinson, G. Woolf, M, Lotinga, Merkle, J. Rosenberg, Rotterman, Alexander, Levy, Joseph and Marks.

**NOTTINGHAM.** The Zionist Social Club held its fourth concert on Monday. The Misses D. Rabinovitch, L. Levy, B. Cohen, Messrs. R. Goldman, A. Lazarus, H. Vincent, Fisher, Kendrick and G. Moses gave their services. The entertainment was organised by Mr. L. Saunders, and Mr. Maurice Goldman occupied the Chair.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., there passed away, after a protracted and painful illness, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. S. Schloss, the respected Chazan of the Nottingham Hebrew Congregation. Deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. H. Hurwitz, of Birmingham. The very large gathering which assembled at her interment on Thursday last testified to the respect in which she was held by the members of the congregation and by a large number of friends. Mrs. Schloss, who was only thirty-six years of age, leaves five little children. The deepest sympathy is felt for the Rev. S. Schloss in his sad bereavement.

**PLYMOUTH.** The Plymouth Jewish literary and Social Society held a conversazione and dance on Wednesday week at the Co-operative Hall. Messrs. A. E. Roseman and Isaac Bromberg were responsible for an excellent programme, in which Mr. Percy Rodgers, the Misses Annie and Ida Whitfield and Professor Johns took


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IS deplorably prevalent. Thousands die annually young in years, but as completely worn out as though the stated allotment of time had passed over their heads. Vogeler's Curative Compound, that great discovery of the Century, by a noted English physician, is a great builder up of brain, nerve, and flesh tissue. Everybody is talking about it. By its strength-restoring properties, and its wonderful action as an invigorator of each of the great life maintaining organs of the body it stops decline, and gives to the prematurely broken-down sufferer a new lease of life. It makes people well. Large free sample sent on application to the proprietors, "St. Jacobs Oil Ltd.," 45, Farringdon Road, E.C., mentioning this paper.

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part. The Chairman (Mr. Israel Fredman) proposed and Mr. Isidore Cohen seconded a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee, Mrs. L. Goldberg and the Misses Feather and Roseman, who had been assisted by Mrs. M. Lewis, for managing the refreshments.

A meeting of the Zionist Society was held on Sunday, the President, Mr. M. Lewis, in the Chair. It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. S. Lempert, seconded by Mr. T. Brand, and supported by Messrs. M. Wineberg (Hon. Secretary) and I. Bromberg, that educational classes be founded under the Society's auspices. The following were elected as the Educational Committee: the Rev. J. Posner, Messrs. J. Goldstone (Master of the Jacob Nathan School), S. Lempert, T. Brand, I. Bromberg and Israel Fredman. On the motion of Mr. A. Roseman, seconded by Mr. M. Wineberg, it was decided to hold a Zionist ball and banquet in honour of the inauguration of the Society.

***PORTSMOUTH.*** On Sunday last, Mr. Abraham I. Clarke, student of Aria College, was presented by the teachers, pupils, and others, with a handsome travelling-bag in recognition of his services as a teacher at the Portsmouth Hebrew Classes. Mr. Clarke, who is now leaving for Jews' College, thanked the contributors in a few well-chosen words, and wished the school every success. The Headmaster, the Rev. Isaac Phillips, replied on behalf of the school, highly appreciating Mr. Clarke's honorary services. In addition to the Revs. I. Phillips and R. Wolfish, there were also present Mrs. I. Phillips and Mrs. I. S. Meisels.

***SWANSEA.*** The quarterly meeting of the Zionist Society was held on Sunday at the Synagogue Chambers. Mr. Sam Solomon, Treasurer, submitted the financial report for the first quarter ending February 22nd, which showed an income of £19 11s., of which £10 2s. went to the Share Club and £4 to the National Fund. The meeting favoured the formation of a District Committee at Cardiff of all Zionist Societies in South Wales and Monmouthshire to co-operate with the headquarters in London and the payment of dues to the English Zionist Federation until a District Committee is formed. The question of establishing a Union of all provincial societies in Manchester or any part of the United Kingdom was rejected. The Wardens of the Beth Hamedrash have offered their services to sell Shekolim to the members, and it was resolved to ask all the officers of the other Jewish organisations in Swansea to follow this example. On Sunday evening, a public meeting was addressed by the Rev. E. Tarsish at the King's Hall, under the auspices of the society. Mr. A. Levy, President, moved, and Mr. L. Weisbard, Hon. Secretary, seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer. A collection was made for the National Fund.

***TREDEGAR.*** A successful winter session of the Jewish Literary and Social Society came to a close at a meeting held on Sunday last at the residence of Mrs. S. Wolfson, when a paper was read by Mr. A. Shane on "Baron de Hirsch." Messrs. Lionel Harris, S. Waller, G. Rosenbaum and the Chairman took part in the discussion. It was decided to arrange a programme for a summer session, which shall include picnics, excursions, etc. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. Wolfson, it was unanimously resolved "That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the *Jewish Chronicle* for its uniform courtesy in reporting the proceedings of this society by which it has become known far and wide, and has elicited much commendatory comment and congratulation from many well-wishers." Mr. Marcus Harris attended the previous meeting as representative of the Brynmawr Literary and Social Society.

## Life-Governorships to Hospitals.

The Annual Dinner of the East London Association for Promoting Life-Governorships to Hospitals was held on Tuesday at the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate.

Sheriff Sir THOMAS H. BROOKE-HITCHING presided, and among those present were Alderman and Sheriff Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Mr. Isaac Davis (President of the Association), Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., Alderman Henry Hart (Canterbury), Mr. J. H. Polak, J.P., Mr. and Mrs. P. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Levene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meller, Messrs. J. M. Ansell, P. Bernstein, Sidney M. Cohen, S. Davis, J. Goldhill, H. Gluckstein, Robert Halford, Joshua Hands, Albert L. London, E. L. London, S. Wharman, A. M. Wartski and L. J. Salomons (Secretary).

In proposing the toast of "The Association," the CHAIRMAN said that the fame of Mr. Isaac Davis's generosity had travelled far beyond the Metropolis. When he was 15 years of age their President, Mr. Isaac Davis, in the fulness of his heart, arranged with some friends to make subscriptions to the various hospitals in such a manner that they should bring Life-Governorships to the donors by drawings. The President in 1873 commenced that great work in connection with the Society, and it had been carried on with great success ever since.

Mr. ISAAC DAVIS, in responding to the toast, said that during its existence their poor little charity had given away £10,000. Mr. Davis then proposed the health of the Chairman.

Sir G. WYATT TRUSCOTT, responding to the toast of the Corporation, proposed by Alderman HART, said he was delighted that the toast had been placed in the hands of a gentleman so well conversant with municipal matters, he having been three times Mayor of Canterbury. The speaker did not forget that he was in the Lord Mayor's Ward, and would like to say how proud the Sheriffs were of his Lordship and to testify to the commonsense which he displayed in discharging the duties of his office.

The SECRETARY then read a list of donations amounting to 112 guineas.

Mr. STUART M. SAMUEL, M.P., in proposing the President, Vice-Presidents and other officers of the Association, said he was of opinion that the future of hospitals would not lie in a rate. On the contrary, they should look forward to legislation to relieve hospitals of rates. If ever he had an opportunity to bring forward a Bill, he would prefer to be associated with one relieving hospitals from the rates.

The other toasts were the Press, proposed by Mr. A. M. Wartski, and the Visitors, acknowledged by Mr. J. Meller and Alderman Hart.

During the evening an entertainment was given, in which the Misses Fanny Goldhill, Ida Kahn and others took part.

THE NEWCASTLE (NATAL) STEAM-COAL COLLIERIES, LIMITED.—In our advertisement columns will be found short particulars of a prospectus which is being issued by this Company, which has been formed to acquire the coal mining lease on the Natal Government Railway, about midway between Johannesburg and Durban, consisting of about 4,000 acres in one block, held for a term of 50 years from May, 1898. The capital of the Company is £120,000, of which 100,000 shares of £1 each are now offered for subscription. Coal has been successfully worked in Natal since 1890, and the two principal Companies engaged in the work have paid substantial dividends during recent years.

CHIVERS' Gold Medal Jellies.
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"Leave nothing to be desired."—*The Queen.*
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"Made with Scrupulous Care."—*Madame.*
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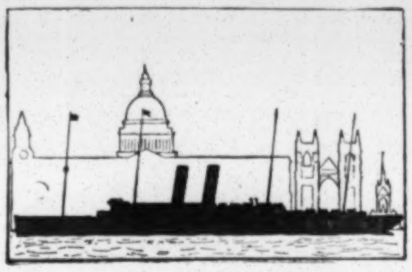
STERLING STEEL FROM STEM TO STERN.

Her hold is deeper from deck to keel than all but the highest houses in England. No public building in England equals her length, which indeed is within a little of the combined lengths of

*St. Paul's Cathedral (E. to W.)*
*Westminster Abbey (W. Front)* and
*The Albert Memorial (width).*

America and Germany are each proud of their big liners, in spite of frequent breakdowns. It required Belfast to build the *Cedric*.



BRITISH WORKMEN BEAT ALL. British Labour is the secret of British Success, says the *Belfast Telegraph*, referring to Harland and Wolff's yard, where the *Cedric* was built.

Many of the ships-joiners pass from vessel to vessel, gaining experience with each successive ship they help to build. "I got a fine wetting too, on 'the big boat,'" said one of them—a Mr. Hawkins—referring to the *Oceanic*, "and the result was that I became afflicted with rheumatism, and it spread to my kidneys. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people cured me eventually, but I suffered severely first, and I was obliged to stay at home, 13, Abyssinia-street, Belfast, for many a month. As well as the kidney trouble I had severe pains in the joints and muscles, and in the back and sides; in fact, all over my body. Things went on from bad to worse till one day I determined to see whether these pills, which so many praise, would do me any good.

"I began to feel an improvement. The pains began to go away, so I kept on the pills, with the result that they have really cured me. My appetite is now fair, and my food does me good."

"My food does me good!" That is what many say who for long have been unable to get any good out of it. By improving the blood and enabling it to absorb the food, Dr. Williams' pink pills cure weakness, indigestion, kidney diseases, anæmia, bile, liver complaint. Their value in rheumatism and women's backaches is well known: so well that it is hardly needful to warn our readers against substitutes; they will take care to get the genuine pills, with the full seven-word title.

THE CEDRIC'S LARDER.

The White Star liner *Cedric* is registered to carry 3,000 passengers. She is virtually a huge floating hotel, carrying ample reserves of food in case of delay. 35,000 lb. of meat, 10,000 bottles of beer, 6,000 lb. fish, 2,500 lb. coffee, 700 lb. tea, are parts of quite her ordinary larder-full.—[Advt.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism, sciatic, tic dolourex, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

"KEEP THE BLOOD PURE AND THE HEALTH OF THE SYSTEM WILL FOLLOW."—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever causes arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. In bottles, 2/9 and 11/- each of all chemists. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

THROAT AFFECTION AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous lozenges are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold" or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box. Of all Chemists.—[ADVT.]

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOUNG Man (20) seeks situation as general CLERK; knowledge of shorthand and type-writing, with thorough experience of office routine; excellent references; Sabbaths and Holidays required. Address 1,546, Jewish Chronicle office.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN requires situation in general Hire trade or house business; 5 years' experience; first-class references as to character and capabilities. Address 1,588, Jewish Chronicle office.

A THOROUGHLY conscientious young lady desires re-engagement as COMPANION or Lady-housekeeper; four years experience; highest personal references. Address G. L., 50, Shirland-road, Maida Vale, W.

SITUATION wanted; MOTHER'S HELP and dressmaking; fond of children; with lady going to Cape Town or suburbs, South Africa.—G. L., 2, Walterton-road, Paddington.

AN orthodox Jewess from Hungary seeks situation as COOK; excellent references. Address 1,553, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

JEWISH COOK, many years' character, wishes to go out to balls, suppers, luncheons or parties; highly recommended. Address, 1,611, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

AS thorough good COOK, where kitchenmaid kept; private family; town or country; temporary employment.—G. L., 4, Marylands-road, Paddington.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MRS. LAZARUS wishes to recommend a young lady friend as COMPANION or lady-housekeeper; is thoroughly experienced, bright, and very kind in illness; would take daily engagement. Address X.Y.Z., 4, Marylands-road, Paddington.

EXPERIENCED NURSE-MASSEUSE desires daily or permanent engagement as Companion-Nurse; highest references. Write "S. A. A.," Willing's, 162, Piccadilly, W.

PATENT FOR SALE or capital required to invest in an article useful to the public at large; absolutely genuine and a sound investment. Address in first instance 1,535, Jewish Chronicle office. Address for reference Berlyn, 23, Morgan-street, Bow, E.

PARTNER required by an old-established boot manufacturer. Capital £1,000 or upwards. One who can do the travelling preferred, Address, 1,467, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

PARTNER WANTED for established business in Glasgow with about £200 capital, with little experience in printing and stationery preferred. Address 1,558, Jewish Chronicle office.

BAILEY'S GOUTINE: the infallible cure for GOUT and RHEUMATIC affections; has never failed to relieve in three doses and cure in two days. Prices 2/9, 4/6, 7/6, and 10/- post free. All chemists and BAILEY'S GOUTINE, 180, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## BOARD &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Sitting and two bedrooms (one with two single beds) for gentleman and two ladies, in Maida Vale or Hampstead; cleanliness and perfect sanitation essential; moderate and inclusive terms. Address 1,593, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Miss Berger, 86, Fordwych-road, Brondesbury, has a vacancy for a lady and gentleman; strictly orthodox; close to 2 train services, and 'buses to all parts.

BOARD and Residence, first-class, in a private family, for two gentlemen; every home comfort; bath (hot and cold); trams and 'buses pass door to City and West End.—19, Newington-green, Mildmay Park, N.

BOARD and Residence; well furnished double and single bedrooms; (bath hot and cold); every home comfort; cycle accommodation; terms very moderate; early application for the holidays will greatly oblige. Apply 193, Belsize-road, Kilburn, N.W.

BOARD and Residence in lady's private house; single and double rooms; every home comfort; moderate inclusive terms; opposite station and exhibition.—61, Talgarth-road, West Kensington.

SUPERIOR Board-Residence in lady's well-appointed house; good cooking and attendance; private sitting-room if desired; convenient for City and West End; cycle accommodation; moderate terms. Miss Levy, 225, Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale, W.

LADY, who receives a few boarders, has vacancy for one gentleman; good cooking (not orthodox); terms moderate. 26, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

LADY living in West Hampstead would be pleased to receive gentleman or two friends; minute 'bus, rail; every comfort. Also house on river for boating season. Address 1,345, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

A NURSE can receive in her superior home near London, W., or in her well-appointed country cottage in Surrey, lady, gentleman or child requiring care or supervision; highly recommended; terms, etc. Address, 1,444, Jewish Chronicle office.

PAYING GUESTS.—Lady, Gentleman, and Daughter would like to be received for Passover in private family; Russell-square or neighbourhood preferred; Address terms, &c., 1,673, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

36 BRONDESBURY ROAD, KILBURN, N.W.—Superior Board and Residence in lady's well-appointed house; excellent cuisine; close to 'bus and train; terms moderate and inclusive.

55 BERESFORD-ROAD, Canonbury, N.—Board-residence; late dinners; bath (hot and cold); two minutes to station for city and 'bus to west; not orthodox, musical society; terms moderate.

56 BELSIZE-PARK-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD.—First class Boarding House, spacious, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; large bedroom vacant suitable for married couple.—The Misses Somers.

96 SANDRINGHAM-ROAD, DALSTON.—Board and residence; every home comfort; partial board if required; double and single bedrooms; suit married couple or two friends; families can be accommodated for Passover; early applications; good cooking; few minutes from Dalston Junction; terms moderate.

132 MAIDA-VALE, W.—Superior Board and Residence in lady's private house in this favourite locality; bath (hot and cold); every home comfort afforded to guests; 'buses pass door.

CANONBURY.—Board-Residence, particularly suitable for City gentlemen, opposite Canonbury Station and few minutes from Mildmay and Highbury stations. 'Bus and trams pass corner of street; bath (hot and cold); pianos and billiards. Terms on application to Miss L. Solomons, "Oaklands," 58, Beresford-road, N.

SANDRINGHAM-ROAD, Dalston. Large double bedroom, suit one or two friends; use of piano, sitting and bath rooms; private family; board optional; near rail, 'bus and tram; terms moderate. Address 1,632, Jewish Chronicle office.

MAIDA-VALE, Near St. John's Wood Synagogue, omnibus and rail. Suite of rooms on first floor, large sitting-room, bedroom, bath room, kitchen and servants' room to let furnished; large garden; no other tenants; terms moderate. Apply Alpha, care of Ward's Library, 233, Maida-vale.

# LUDOS CLUB.

— A GRAND —

## Cigarette Concert

. . Will be held at . .

**THE CRITERION RESTAURANT,**

On SUNDAY, 15th March 1903, at 7.30 p.m.

Carriages at 11 p.m.

A SUPPER will afterwards be served at a small charge to members and their friends. A limited number of tickets, price 3s. 6d., are still available. Application to be made to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. F. DRUIFFE, 117, Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.

**5663. — PASSOVER. — 1903.**

# HAWKINS & SON,

## 17, High Street, Whitechapel, E.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

. . . HIGH-CLASS . . .

## Groceries, Frying Oils, Olives & Spices.

Free Delivery to all parts of London.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## OUR MOTTO—PURITY.

**5663. PASSOVER. 1903.**

# G. A. GREEN,

## 7 & 13, Commercial Street, London, E.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

NOTED for the Finest Quality

## Dried Fruits, Groceries, Spices, Spanish Olives, Wines & Spirits.

— PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. —

FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1716.

*Patronised by the late Sir Moses Montefiore.*

Licensed by the Ecclesiastical Authorities.

## Messrs. ABRAHAMS & JACOBS,

PASSOVER CAKE MANUFACTURERS,

*1, Alie Place, Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields.*

(Late of 113, Gravel Lane, Houndsditch).

Messrs. A. & J. call the attention of the public to the following prices of their Passover Cakes, which have been noted for their superiority, and also for the punctuality with which they are served.

**Very Best Passover Cakes, 4¼d. per lb. Meal, 4¾d. per lb.**

**Tea Motzas, 5½d. per lb.**

***Noted for the best RUM, SHRUB, and KOSHER WINES. GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, and all kinds of PROVISIONS of the best quality at trade prices.*** Special quotations for the Trade, Congregations and Charitable Institutions.

Customers' own boxes packed free of charge.

Please send all orders as early as possible to prevent disappointment.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—1, Alie Place, Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, E. (late of 113, Gravel Lane, Houndsditch).

PRICE LIST OF NEW CASES:

18 lb. cases to 20 lb. .. .. **1/3**
25 lb. „ 30 lb. .. .. .. **2/6**
35 lb. cases to 40 lb. .. .. .. **2/-**
45 lb. „ 50 lb. .. .. .. **2/6**
50 lb. cases to 60 lb., **3/-**.

Including Carriage Free to all parts of London. Boxes not returnable.

## כשר FOR PASSOVER. כשר

The Best and Cheapest House in the Trade for all kinds of

**WINES, SPIRITS, & LIQUEURS, &c.**

*Best Qualities. Lowest Prices. A Trial Solicited.*

PRICE LIST FOR PASSOVER AND ALL THE YEAR FREE ON APPLICATION.

**THE ORIGINAL WINE Co.,**

**34, Broad St., Golden Square, W.**

B. DANZIC, PROPRIETOR.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MAIDA VALE.—A young City gentleman can be received in a private English family; bath (hot and cold); convenient for City and West; terms very moderate.—Address 455, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

MAIDA VALE.—Private family offer board-residence to one or two city gentlemen; every convenience; express 'bus passes the door; terms moderate. Apply 196, Portsdown-road.

MAIDA VALE.—Board and Residence offered to few paying guests in private house; every home comfort; bath (hot and cold); large room now vacant; suitable for married couple or friends.—219, Maida Vale, W.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK, N.—Rooms for single men to let. Address, 1,528, Jewish Chronicle office.

KILBURN.—Board and Residence offered to married couples or single ladies and gentlemen, good and liberal table, every comfort and attention at moderate terms, highly recommended.—G., 35, Brondesbury-villas, N.W.

FINSBURY PARK.—One or two gentlemen can be received in private English family; bath (hot and cold); convenient for City and West; no other boarders; terms moderate. Address 1,399, Jewish Chronicle office.

WARRINGTON HOUSE, 2, Warrington-crescent, W.—Board and Residence with all home comforts, good cuisine. Apply Proprietress.

NEAR Windsor and Burnham Beeches. A few paying guests received in lady's house in private park; 24 minutes from Paddington. Miss Polack, Upton Park, Slough.

PARENTS and Guardians, Home or Colonies.—The mother of a large family, resident in North London, wishes to receive a couple of young people who have either to pursue their education or commence business; reasonable and inclusive terms; easy excess to City and Public Schools. Address, 1,464, Jewish Chronicle office.

BRIGHTON.—Kosher Boarding-House; mid-day dinner, every home comfort; one minute from West Pier; terms, 30s. inclusive, week-end 10s. 6d. Misses Nathan, Gordon House, 20, Sillwood-place. Apartments if required. Early application for Passover.

BRIGHTON.—Board and residence. Newly-furnished house, facing sea and Palace Pier; terms from 30s., inclusive; week-end, from 10s. 6d.; every comfort.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, 20, German-place, Brighton.

OSTEND, Hotel Reinsberg.—Open on פסח. Board and lodging. Applications at least two weeks before the Holidays. Service in the Synagogue.

SOUTHSEA.—Jewish Board and Residence, "Glendon House," 23, Nightingale-road, facing sea and pier; every home comfort; bath; early application for Passover politely requested. Proprietress, Mrs. A. Ehrenberg.

THE MISSES BARNETT, of "Llanyre," Margate, beg to announce they have taken a house in Petherton-road, where they will be pleased to receive a few homely boarders who will meet with every comfort and consideration; strictly orthodox; highest references.—72, Petherton-road, Canonbury, N.

IN a fine and very healthy town of Germany, where there are high-class Schools, boys may have board in good family; references in London and abroad. Address 1,326, Jewish Chronicle office.

THE Chief City Engineer of AIX LA CHAPELLE, Germany, is willing to take a young man or boy as a BOARDER. References, Mr. Crocker, M.D., Town Hall, Richmond, Surrey.

כשר כשר

JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.

11, Derby Road,

**SOUTHPORT.**

Early Applications for Passover will oblige.

Mrs. TARSHISH.

# BORWICK'S

Makes the Sweetest Bread, Cakes & Pastry.

# POWDER

The Best BAKING POWDER in the World.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### C. C. & T. MOORE,

**AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, ESTATE and HOUSE AGENTS.**

House Property Sales at the Auction Mart on Thursdays. (Held for 68 years).

Special attention given to rent Collecting. Necessary Repairs are carried out under the supervision of a member of the firm. To be Let List issued bi-weekly.—Offices: 7, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, E.C., and 144, Mile End-road, E.

C. C. and T. MOORE will SELL by AUCTION at the Mart, on THURSDAY, 26th March, at 2.

FREEHOLDS.

POPLAR.—Shops, 18 and 20, High-street.

LIMEHOUSE.—Houses, 86 and 88, Eastfield-street.

OLD FORD.—House, stabling and premises, 71 and 73, Parnell-road.

MILE END.—House and factory, 9, White Horse-lane.

LEASEHOLDS.

WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, E.—No. 80 (Re J. Buck, deceased).—Comprising very large shop, warehouses, stabling, yard, and dwelling-house, land area 5,000 square feet; held for 20½ years, at a net rent of £60; rental value £180; to be sold with possession.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Dwellings, 54 and 56, Fuller-street.

OLD FORD-ROAD, N.E.—Nos 358 and 360, Terrace houses.

KINGSLAND-ROAD, N.E.—Houses, 10, Gifford-street and 113, Holly-street.

Auction and Estate Agency Offices, Seven, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 144, Mile End-road, E.

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Sales by Auction for the year 1903.

MESSRS. JONES, LANG, and CO. beg to state that their SALES of ESTATES, Town and Country Residences, Freehold and Leasehold Investments, Building Land and other Properties will be held at the AUCTION Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, City, in EACH MONTH of 1903. Particulars of properties intended for disposal should be sent at least three weeks previous to date of sale.

Messrs. Jones, Lang, and Co. also undertake sales of household furniture, farming stock, and general personal effects in town or country. Messrs. Jones, Lang, and Co.'s printed tabulated list of warehouses, offices, and general business premises to be let or sold, in the City of London and neighbourhood, can be had free on application.

Auction, Survey, and Estate Offices, 3, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.; branch offices, 95, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 27, Chancery-lane, W.C. Telegraphic address, "Wonderment, London."

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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—82, Leman-street, Whitechapel, and 3, 4, 5, Ann's-place, Spitalfields.

MESSRS. JONES, LANG and CO. beg to announce that the Sale of these Properties advertised for March 20th at the Mart, E.C., is POSTPONED until further notice.

Auction Offices, 3, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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Re S. SALMEN, Deceased.—By order of Trustees to wind up estate.—Plaistow Station Estate.

MR. GEO. A. McDOWALL will SELL by AUCTION, at the "Swan Hotel," Stratford, on THURSDAY, March 19th, 1903, at eight o'clock precisely, in lots, 145 freehold building plots, adjoining Plaistow Railway Station, and ripe for immediate development.

Plans, particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. Lamb, Son and Prance, Solicitors, 17, Ironmonger-lane, E.C., at the "Swan Hotel"; and at Auctioneer's offices, Claughton Estate office, Upton Park, and 362, Barking-road, Plaistow, E. Telephone, 594, Albert Dock.

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Very Choice Residence.—Occupation.—Investment.

MR. WARMAN will SELL at the MART, E.C., on March 24th, at Two.

HIGHBURY NEW PARK (32).—High-class Residence; redecorated; modern drainage; twelve handsome rooms, bathroom, offices; pleasant garden; term 47 years at £13 10s. Solicitor, A. Jennings, 179, Kentish Town-road, N.W.

CANONBURY. — 18, Marquess-road. — Choice Detached Residence; eleven fine rooms; bath; conservatory; side entrance; long garden; rental, £75; term 43 years at £10. Solicitors, Paines, 2, Coleman-street, E.C.

CANONBURY. — 66, Petherton-road. — Attractive Residence; eleven excellent rooms; bath, etc.; nice garden; rental, £65; term 47 years at £7 7s. Auction Offices, Spencer House, Highburg Corner, N.; 66, Chancery-lane, W.C.; and at Crouch End.

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MRS. M. BLOCK, 4, ARCHER STREET, NOTTING HILL, begs to inform her customers that she is prepared to supply Passover Cakes, Confectionery, Grocery, כשר Cheese, etc., all of the best quality at moderate prices, and hopes to be favoured with orders.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

Surplusage of the Stock of a well-known firm of Art Metal Manufacturers, removing to other premises, and including standard, table, pendant, and other lamps, screens, fenders, and fire implements, jardinières and palm pots, coal boxes and vases, kettles and stands for floor and table, mullers, six church lecterns, cruets, plate stands, gongs, candlesticks, heating stoves, Benares ware, trays, sets of door furniture, quantity of electric and gas fittings, domestic and culinary ware, and a variety of other effects of a useful and ornamental character.

MESSRS. JAMES LEWIS and CO. will SELL by AUCTION at the Rooms, 13, High Holborn, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1903, at Twelve o'clock precisely, a large assortment of ART METAL and other WORK.—May be viewed day prior to sale. Catalogues had at the Rooms, and of Messrs. James Lewis and Co., Fire Assessors, Auctioneers, and Estate Agents, 6, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Telephone No. 1,216, Holborn.

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Salvage Stock of a Brush Manufacturer including scrubbing, laundry, polishing, hearth, flue sweep, shoe, nail, paint, distemper, banister, and brushes of every description; 12-doz. scavenger brooms; 24-doz. hair brooms; sash tools and a variety of other articles.

MESSRS. JAMES LEWIS and Co. will SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, the English Grounds (late Bull-court), Tooley-street, on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, at 12 for 1 o'clock; on view day prior. Catalogues on the premises and of Messrs. James Lewis and Co., Fire Assessors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 6, Southampton-buildings, W.C. Telephone, No. 1,216 Holborn.

## HOUSES &c., TO BE LET & SOLD.

TO BE LET in Tenter-street, Spitalfields, three minutes walk from Bishopsgate-street, or Commercial-street, a very light warehouse containing four floors including basement, also 1st and 2nd floors, very light; suitable for workshops or warehouse. For particulars apply at 17, Houndsditch.

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FOR SALE, best part of Hackney, a leasehold HOUSE; nett rent £34; price £375; a bargain. Apply Samuel, 6, Steele-road, Leytonstone.

TOWN RESIDENCE in superior private residential position close to Russell-square, W.C., containing eight bed and dressing-rooms, bath-room (hot and cold), fine double drawing-room, three other reception-rooms and ample domestic offices; well decorated and ready for immediate occupation; rent £120 on lease.—Browett and Taylor, Surveyors, 9, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.

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**BRONDESBURY ROAD and BRONDESBURY VILLAS, N.W.—Charming double-fronted and semi-detached newly-built residences; two storeys; beautifully decorated; containing three large reception-rooms, six bed-rooms, bath and dressing-room, and large box store; no basement; Also some with large reception hall; rent from £55 per annum. Apply to M. Davis, 7, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, N.W.**

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26 BRONDESBURY-ROAD, KILBURN.—Semi-detached residence to let; newly decorated throughout; seven bed-rooms, three reception-rooms, bathroom.—M. Spiers, 50, Houndsditch, E.C.

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BRONDESBURY and KILBURN.—Modern non-basement HOUSES, containing ground and first floor only, to be LET or SOLD; rentals, £38, £40, £42, £45, £55, £60 and £70. Apply, Messrs. Barnett and Brotchie, 68, Salusbury-road, Kilburn, N.W.

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KILBURN, N.W.—To let two desirable residences communicating; suitable for a good class school. Apply to Abercrombie and Edmunds, 340, High-road, Kilburn. Telephone No. 705 Pad.

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KILBURN.—In a very accessible position, close to the High-road, charming semi-detached non-basement residence to be let on agreement at £70 per annum; accommodation six bed and dressing-rooms bath (hot and cold), three reception-rooms and offices; folio 9662.—Leopold Farmer and Sons, Auctioneers, 12, High-road, Kilburn, and 46, Gresham-street, E.C.

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DALSTON, 42, Navarino-road.—To be let, a Capital Residence, with good garden, and containing 10 rooms, with bath room and usual offices; newly decorated throughout; rental £55 per annum; key at No. 44. Apply W. Kingham, 7, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn.

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CLISSOLD PARK, N.—Near two Synagogues, to be sold, an important corner Family Residence, overlooking the park, having 14 rooms including large billiard room, bath, &c.; good garden; frontage about 250 ft.; lease 47 years at low ground rent; price £1,500.—Norman and Son, 34, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

## HOUSES, &c., TO BE LET & SOLD

ILFORD, Wellesley-road. — Best part, five minutes from G.E.R. station. A pair of newly-built semi-detached Villas, Freehold or Leasehold, to be SOLD, now ready for occupation, containing four bedrooms, bath, lavatory and basin (hot & cold), drawing and dining rooms, conservatory attached, kitchen, scullery, store room, etc.; large coal and wine cellar; good garden, front and back. Apply to I. Constad, 2, Bathurst-road, Ilford, E.

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SEASIDE and COUNTRY LIFE.—Freehold Land, for all purposes, at lowest possible prices, in the following choice, healthy and improving districts; all sizes, to suit buyers:—Westcliff-on-Sea, Southend, Leigh-on-Sea, Langdon Hills, Pitsea, Walton-on-Naze, Rochford, Rayleigh, Ilford and Tilbury Docks (Essex); Herne Bay, Lenham and Minster-on-Sea, near Sheerness (Kent); enormous list, unrivalled value, easy terms, free deeds, great catalogues free. Don't buy land without seeing ours.—The Land Company, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

METROPOLITAN and Provincial Glass Insurance Compy., 140, Leadenhall-street.—Reliable, smart man, experience not essential; salary and commission; opportunity for District Management. Personal application, 9 to 11 Saturday and Monday.

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YOUTH wanted, about 18, with good education, to assist in a manufacturer's office. Apply by letter only, stating experience, age and salary required, to E. Wolff and Son, Falcon Steam Pencil Works, York-road, Battersea, S.W.

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YOUTH, 18-21, required whose parents are prepared to invest £1,000 with view to partnership in an established wholesale business shewing good return. Address 1,697, Jewish Chronicle office.

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MACHINERS wanted for coats and vests, also good lining makers; good wages and constant employment.—Feather, Norley-street, Plymouth.

---

THREE smart girls wanted to assort Postcards; Saturday and holidays given. Apply to M. Ettlinger and Co., 10, Long-lane, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

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CHEERFUL Nurse-Companion wanted for elderly lady. Letter, stating experience, 1,625, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—A middle-aged matron wanted to take sole control of Jewish house in North of London; must be fond of children; good references. Address, 1,689, Jewish Chronicle office.

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WANTED first-class experienced HOUSEKEEPER, must be excellent cook (orthodox), for small family in the North; servant kept; comfortable home. Address, with references and testimonials, 1,455, Jewish Chronicle office.

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WANTED HOUSEKEEPER, able to cook for family of four; age about 40; references necessary. Apply to Mrs. Claff, 285, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

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MOTHER'S HELP, English or German, wanted in Cambridge for two little girls aged 3 years and 8 years. Write immediately to Mrs. Abrahams, 52, Leinster-square, Bayswater.

---

WANTED an experienced COOK (orthodox) for small family. Apply with testimonials and references, stating age and salary required, to 7, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.

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WANTED at once a thoroughly experienced all-round COOK for a high-class Jewish Boarding Establishment (country); must be able to do all kinds of Jewish cooking, and well up in her duties; kitchen-maid kept; good references required and good wages given to a competent reliable woman. Address, 1,641, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

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MONTHLY NURSE wanted for June; homely and reliable; moderate terms and reference required. Address 1,585, Jewish Chronicle office.

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The oldest Establishment in England.

### COLEMAN SOLOMON,

PASSOVER CAKE BAKER.

NOTICE.—Street re-named and re-numbered.
17, WILKES STREET, SPITALFIELDS,
(late 18, Wood-street, Spitalfields),

Most respectfully returns THANKS to his numerous patrons for their liberal support, and begs to assure them that his Matzos are the best quality, for which he has hitherto been so eminently distinguished.

**Best Matzos ... ... 4d. per lb.**
**Best Meal ... ... 4½d. „**

Fancy Cakes of all descriptions.

N.B.—To prevent disappointment please send all orders direct and as early as possible.

## EDUCATIONAL.

BIRMINGHAM HEBREW SCHOOLS.

ASSISTANTS, Certificated, or Article 50 required; males preferred; good salaries. Apply M. Berlyn.

---

WANTED Jewish NURSERY Governess for two little girls, ages 6 and 4 years, must be able to converse in either French or German, good needlewoman. Mrs. Robins, 10, Leigham Villas, The Hoe, Plymouth.

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CERTIFICATED Governess (Christian) seeks re-engagement; thorough English, conversational French, German, Latin, music (piano, violin), theory drawing, calisthenics, needlework, £40. A.B. Mrs. Ellis, 20, Welbeck Street, W. No charge to employers.

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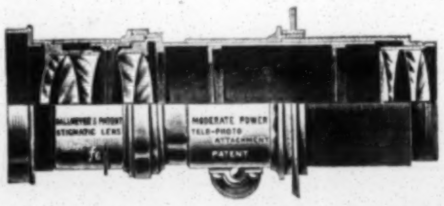


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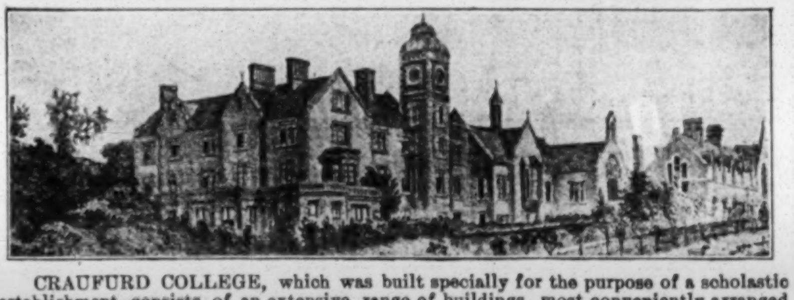

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